

HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
72^D HIGHLANDERS

NOW
1ST BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

1777-1886

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N O T E.

THIS book is a verbatim copy of the manuscript Records of the Battalion, without correction or embellishment, so that its accuracy as a history of the Battalion may be depended upon, though its language be sometimes defective.

The Records are kept in manuscript with the headquarters of the Battalion, and are written up from time to time as events of interest to the Regiment occur.

W. GUINNESS, COLONEL,
and Lieut.-Colonel commanding 1st Battalion
Seaforth Highlanders,
formerly 72d or Duke of Albany's own Highlanders.

EDINBURGH, *October* 1886.

2.11.1886 C 11/10 5-3

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL FORMATION AND SERVICES OF THE 72^D REGIMENT — FORMERLY THE 78TH OR SEAFORTH'S HIGHLANDERS.

THE EARL OF SEAFORTH having engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and being included in the subsequent Act of Attainder, forfeited his estate and title. His grandson, Kenneth M'Kenzie, repurchased the property from the Crown, was created an Irish peer by the title of Lord Viscount Fortrose, and in the year 1771 restored to the ancient title of the family as Earl of Seaforth. In gratitude for these favours, he made an offer to his Majesty of raising a regiment on his estate, which in former times had been able to furnish 1000 men-in-arms, whenever the chief required their services.

On the present occasion the offer was accepted, and his lordship received instructions for completing a regiment to the following establishment:—

29th Dec.
1777.
Appointed
Colonel
Command-
ant.

Colonel Commandant .	1	Quartermaster . . .	1
Majors . . .	2	Surgeon . . .	1
Captains . . .	9	Mates . . .	2
Lieutenants . . .	21	Sergeants . . .	50
Ensigns . . .	8	Pipers . . .	2
Chaplain . . .	1	Drummers . . .	20
Adjutant . . .	1	Rank and file . . .	1010

8th Jan.
1778—
date of
letter of
service.

which was to be approved, after being reviewed by a general officer, within four months from the date of the letter of service.

The men were principally raised by gentlemen of the clan of "*Caber Fey*," as the M'Kenzies are called, from the stag's horns on the armorial bearings of Seaforth,—500 of them from Lord Seaforth's own estate, and about 400 from the estates of the M'Kenzies of Seatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross, and Redcastle, all of whom had sons or brothers in the regiment: the officers from the Lowlands brought upwards of 200, of whom 74 were English and Irish.

The clan of M'Rae had long been faithful followers of the Seaforth family, and on this occasion the name was so general in the regiment that it was known more by the name of "the M'Raes" than any other; so much was this the case, that a memorable occurrence which took place in Edinburgh, on their being ordered for embarkation, is still called in Scotland the affair of "the M'Raes."

15th May
1778.

On the 15th of May the corps assembled at Elgin (in Murray)—amounting to 1041 rank and file—was reviewed by Major-General Skene, and embodied under the denomination of Seaforth's Highlanders. The men were found remarkably effective; and the

whole, with few exceptions, passed. Being above the establishment, the supernumeraries were formed into a recruiting company—a measure the more necessary as the regiment was ordered southward to embark for the East Indies.

His Majesty was soon afterwards pleased to honour the regiment under the command of the Earl of Seaforth with the title of the 78th Regiment of Foot. 18th July 1778.

In the latter end of this month the 78th was ordered to Edinburgh Castle, for the purpose of embarking at Leith; but on its arrival there, the men began to show symptoms of dissatisfaction. The result of investigation proved that some of them had not received their bounty, whilst others were found to have contrived actually to get it twice. It is enough here to remark that full attention being paid to their claims, they embarked shortly after with much cheerfulness, and with the more complete re-establishment of their confidence as their Colonel, the Earl of Seaforth, was to accompany them on service. 22d July 1778. 25th Sept. 1778.

The intention of sending the regiment to India having been postponed, it embarked on the 12th September for Guernsey and Jersey, and landed in the latter end of November, five companies being stationed at each island. 12th Sept. 1778.

Thus it remained till the end of April 1781, when it was removed to Portsmouth, from whence, on the 1st June, it embarked for the East Indies, amounting to 975 rank and file, all in high health and discipline.

The Earl of Seaforth died suddenly on the passage to St Helena. 27th Aug. 1781.

2d April
1782.

Before the regiment arrived at Madras, 247 men had died of scurvy, and out of 975 who had sailed from Portsmouth, only 369 when landed were fit to carry arms. The pressure of the service not admitting of delay, those who were able to march were moved up the country, under the command of Major James Stuart, and joined the army under Sir Eyre Coote in the beginning of May at Chingleput. They suffered extremely on this march. General Coote, finding them unfit for active service, ordered them into quarters, leaving the few who were healthy attached to the 73d, or M'Leod's Highlanders, the only European corps then with the army. In the month of October the health of the regiment was so much re-established that upwards of 600 men were fit for duty, and afterwards preserved their health and efficiency in a remarkable manner.

13th Feb.
1782.

Previous to the arrival of the regiment in India, the establishment had been changed from one colonel commandant and two majors to one colonel commandant, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major.

10th April
1782.

The colours, which had been laid up, were again unfolded, and the regiment joined the army on the 10th April, under Major-General James Stuart, for the attack of Cuddalore. This army consisted of the 73d and 78th Highlanders and the 101st Regiment, with a considerable body of native troops, and was subsequently reinforced by a detachment of Hanoverians under Colonel Wagenheim. On the 6th of June the army took up a position on sandy ground two miles distant from the garrison, with its right on the sea, and left resting on the Bandipollum Hills, having a

second line in reserve. The enemy, commanded by Monsieur Bussy, assumed an intermediate position, nearly parallel, and half a mile in front of the fort. On the 13th June a general attack was made on the enemy's lines. After a severe conflict, which lasted from four o'clock in the morning till near five in the evening, the enemy were driven from the principal defences on their right, when a cessation of firing took place as if by mutual consent. It was the intention of General Stuart to renew the attack the next morning, but the enemy had retired within the garrison in the course of the night.

In this affair the regiment lost Captain George M'Kenzie and 23 rank and file killed, 3 sergeants and 44 rank and file wounded.

On the 25th June the enemy made a sally on the British lines, but were repulsed at every point, losing 150 men in killed and prisoners, including among the latter the Chevalier Dumas.

Hostilities now ceased with France, but continued against Tippoo. Colonel Fullerton, who had marched to strengthen the army before Cuddalore, was ordered again to the southward, being reinforced by Seaforth's and the 101st Regiment, with some additional battalions of native troops, the whole forming a united force of more than 13,000 men.

20th Jan.
1783.

Colonel Fullerton was occupied with this army for some months in keeping down some refractory chiefs, and in October he moved on Palicandchery, seizing without difficulty on some intermediate forts. Early in November he arrived before the place, which was

15th Nov. 1783. immediately besieged with such judgment and spirit that the enemy surrendered on the 15th. Leaving a small garrison here, Colonel Fullerton marched back to Trinchinopoly and Coimbatore.

30th April 1783. It was in the course of this year that Colonel Humberstone M'Kenzie (the Colonel Commandant) died of his wounds, received in an action at sea on his passage from Bombay.

10th Aug. 1784. In consequence of the peace, the 98th, 100th, and 102d Regiments were ordered home for reduction. Such of the men as chose to remain in the country were to receive a bounty of ten guineas. Seaforth's Regiment having been raised on the condition of serving for three years, or during the war, those of the men who stood to this agreement were allowed to embark for England, while those who preferred staying in the country received the same bounty as other volunteers. The number of men who claimed their discharge reduced the regiment to 425 rank and file; but so many men volunteered into the corps, from the different regiments ordered home (amongst whom was a considerable number of Highlanders who had formerly enlisted into the 100th Regiment with Colonel Humberstone M'Kenzie), that the strength was immediately augmented to 700 men.

1st Nov. 1785. At the latter end of the next year the regiment received 423 men from different regiments, which, together with a detachment of recruits from Scotland, made it amount, on the 1st November, to 1048 rank and file.

12th Sept. 1786. This year the number was changed to the 72d, in

consequence of the reduction of senior regiments ; and likewise the establishment from a colonel commandant to a full colonel.

At this period the establishment was reduced to the following numbers :— 25th Dec. 1787.

Colonel and Captain	1	Quartermaster	1
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	Surgeon	1
Major and Captain	1	Mates	2
Captains	7	Sergeants	30
Lieutenants	22	Corporals	40
Ensigns	8	Drummers	20
Chaplain	1	Fifers	2
Adjutant	1	Privates, including contingent men	40 710

Success continued to attend the recruiting of the regiment. Another considerable detachment of recruits joined in August ; so that in the following year, when war commenced with Tippoo, the 72d, still under the command of Colonel Stuart, was nearly 800 strong—the men being healthy, seasoned to the climate, well disciplined, and highly respectable in their moral conduct. In this state they formed part of the army under Major-General Meadows in July. 18th Aug. 1789.

Its first service was under Colonel Stuart with other troops, ordered to attack Palicandchery, which on a former occasion had been the scene of success to a corps now destined to sustain a disappointment—the detachment being overtaken by the rains, which fell in almost unprecedented abundance. Colonel Stuart got so beset with the mountain streams, that for a short time he could neither proceed nor retire. When the waters abated, he returned to headquarters. 23d July 1790.

16th Aug.
1790.

After a short rest the same officer, with the same troops under his command, was detached against Dingul, before which place he arrived on the 16th August. This is one of those granite rocks so common in that part of India. The fort on the summit had lately been repaired, and mounted with 14 guns; the precipice allowing only of one point of ascent. The means of attack both in guns and ammunition were very deficient. However, a small breach was made on the 20th; and Colonel Stuart, judging that more loss would be sustained by delay than by an immediate attack, resolved to assault, small as the breach was, as, besides other difficulties, he was short of ammunition. Accordingly on the evening of the 21st the attack was made. The defences were unusually complete, and the resistance more firm than had been experienced on any former occasion.

21st Aug.
1790.

Every man who reached the summit of the breach was met and forced down by triple rows of spikes from the interior of the rampart. After a bold but fruitless effort, they were repulsed with considerable loss. But the enemy were so intimidated, and dreaded so much the consequence of a second and perhaps successful attempt, that they surrendered next morning, ignorant of the want of ammunition, the real cause of the premature attack.

From this service Colonel Stuart was again directed to proceed against Palicandchery, the season being now more favourable than on the former occasion. The fortifications of this place had been much strengthened since its first capture by Colonel Fullerton in

1783, and the guns and ordnance stores necessary for the attack were therefore on a more extended scale. On the 21st September two batteries were opened within 500 yards of the place, and the same day a practicable breach was made. Every preparation was completed during the night for an assault the following morning; but before daylight the enemy demanded terms of capitulation, which were granted, and the usual protection to prisoners and private property promised and secured.

21st Sept.
1790.

Colonel Stuart, having left the place well provided and in a respectable state of defence, marched back, and on the 15th October joined the army in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore. From this period Colonel Stuart, with his regiment, followed the movements of the army till the 29th January, when Lord Cornwallis arrived and assumed the chief command.

29th Jan.
1791.

The establishment of the regiment was augmented to 40 sergeants and 1000 rank and file, to which numbers, at the end of the year, it was nearly completed by recruits from Scotland.

23d March
1791.

In the preceding service and marches, the casualties of the regiment were few. The subsequent operations of the 72d Regiment were in the second attack of Bangalore, and the attack of Savindroog and Actre-droog. The fall of the last place was accelerated by the promptitude of Lieutenant John M'Innis of the 72d, who being ordered out with a small party to reconnoitre, and observing a favourable opportunity, turned this duty into an assault, scaled the walls, and carried the place without loss.

25th Dec.
1791.

6th Feb. 1792. The services of the regiment were next called for in the first attack on Seringapatam, and down to the conclusion of the war with the Sultan, after which it was ordered into cantonments at Wallajahbad.

25th March 1792.

From 1783 the corps had received a full complement of excellent recruits from Scotland. General Murray had established a party at Perth, whose success was such that one sergeant enlisted 273 men.

23d Aug. 1793. The 72d was employed this year on the expedition against Pondicherry, which surrendered on the 23d August. The regiment then returned to its former station at Wallajahbad, where it arrived on the 11th September.

27th Aug. 1795. At this station the regiment remained till the 27th August, when it formed part of the force under its old commander, Colonel (the late General) Stuart, in the capture of Ceylon. This was the last service of the

18th March 1797. 72d in the East at that period. On the 18th March it was removed from Ceylon to Pondicherry, when orders were received to draft the regiment, then about 800 strong, into the corps on that station, and for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and invalids unfit for service to embark for England.

10th Feb. 1798. The skeleton of the regiment embarked at Madras in February, and after a short passage landed at Gravesend. From thence it was ordered to Perth, where it

28th Aug. 1798. arrived in August, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Fraser. Soon after this, General Stuart, who had so long commanded the regiment in India, was appointed Colonel in the place of General Williamson, who had succeeded to General Murray.

From this date the establishment was reduced to 600 rank and file. 25th June 1798.

During two years that the regiment was quartered in Perth, recruiting was not successful. The corps did not enlist 200 men in three years. However, when removed to Newry in Ireland, the ranks were filled up to 800 with young men from the Scotch Fencible regiments, then reduced. This opportunity was eagerly embraced by Colonel M'Farlane, who succeeded to the command by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser on the 5th May 1801. 6th June 1800.

In adverting to the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, it would be an act of injustice to the memory of this brave and meritorious officer to omit the opportunity of recording the deep interest he invariably displayed, during a period of nearly twenty-three years, in whatever was conducive to the welfare and honour of the regiment. To establish its happiness and respectability was his great object, of which, to leave a lasting proof, he bequeathed the sum of £500 to the regimental mess, to be appropriated in such manner as should best commemorate his esteem for the officers of his corps.

After the drafts from the Fencibles joined, one-fourth of the men and officers were English and Irish, three-fourths Scotch Highlanders. 25th July 1800.

At this period the establishment was augmented to 800 rank and file. 9th Sept. 1800.

Directions were received from the War Office for raising a second battalion, under the Defence Act, for limited service, which was accordingly embodied about this period at Peterhead in Scotland. 1st Oct. 1804.

31st July
1805.—
Embarked
at Cove.

The regiment continued stationed in Ireland till ordered to form part of the expedition under Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, on which occasion it maintained the long-established character of the corps. The loss by the enemy was trifling, being two privates killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Alexander Chisholm, two sergeants, and 34 rank and file wounded.

8th Jan.
1806.

Agreeably to the General Orders of the 11th April, the designation of "Highland" was done away with, and the ancient garb was changed to clothing made the same as for the other regiments of the line.

11th April
1809.

After the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, the headquarters of the regiment was stationed at Simon's Town, and detachments occupied the posts of Mussinberg, Hout's Bay, and Oliphant's Bay, until it received orders to march into Cape Town to take its turn of garrison duty.

10th Sept.
1806.

26th Feb.
1810.

The regiment continued quartered in Cape Town until directed by the Commander of the Forces to proceed to Stellingbosch. There it remained cantoned, till selected, in conjunction with the 87th Regiment and a company of the Royal Artillery, under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General Cockell, to co-operate with the Indian army under the command of Sir John Abercromby in the reduction of the Isle of France and its dependencies. On the 19th July a General Order was issued for the 72d to be in readiness to embark on the shortest notice; and accordingly the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, about 800 strong, shortly after

received the route, marched to Simon's Town, embarked on board East India country ships on the 20th September, and sailed for its destination. 20th Sept. 1810.

Having on the 3d December arrived well to windward of the Isle of France, it was ascertained that the Indian army had landed the previous morning at Point Canonière, and was menacing the enemy's position. The transports carrying the Cape Brigade were in consequence ordered to proceed to the mouth of Port Louis harbour, where the 72d was held in momentary readiness to land in rear of the enemy's lines, should he have attempted to defend them. The French Captain-General, who affected to despise the Indian sepoys, against whom he had declared he would defend himself, was by this movement afforded the opportunity of seeing that the Cape Brigade was absolutely present, and threatening to land. This circumstance, to use his own words, "*determined the immediate surrender of the Mauritius.*"

The regiment landed, and remained on that island, taking its tour of the detachment and garrison duties, upwards of three years, during which period it obtained the respect and approbation of the inhabitants in a very eminent degree, which was manifested on several occasions; and the universal regret expressed by them, on the departure of the corps, was in terms that could leave no doubt of their sincerity. 25th Dec. 1810.

On the 25th December the establishment was augmented to 1000 rank and file, to which number the regiment was nearly completed in the year following by a draft from the 2d Battalion. 25th Dec. 1811.

27th June
1814.

In consequence of hostilities with the United States of America, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for immediate service. It embarked on board transports on the 27th June, with orders to touch at the Cape for further instructions. Having arrived off Simon's Bay on the 25th July, it received orders from the cruisers, in consequence of peace with America, to land at the Cape. The disembarkation accordingly took place at Kalk Bay on the 27th, and from thence the regiment marched into Cape Town, where it remained doing garrison duty.

18th June
1815.

War having been declared against the Rajah of Nepaul, and a requisition for troops arriving from the Governor-General of India, Lord Charles Somerset selected the 72d for this service; and an order was issued to be prepared for embarkation.

29th June
1815.

Much difficulty opposing the immediate embarkation from want of proper tonnage, it was not until the latter end of the month that the first division was enabled to embark, nor until the 7th of the month following that the whole of the corps could be got off. The headquarters, under the command of Colonel Monckton, arrived at Calcutta on the 5th September, the remainder of the regiment not for some weeks after.

19th Nov.
1815.

The Nepaul war having terminated previous to the arrival of the corps, and being above the number of regiments allowed for the Indian establishment, the 72d was again ordered to return to the Cape, with directions to touch at the Mauritius, recent occurrences in that island rendering this cautionary step necessary. The regiment embarked on the 19th November, and

arrived at Port Louis on the 9th January; but being preceded by the 56th Regiment from Madras, its detention was rendered needless.

The corps proceeded to its destination, and on the 14th February arrived in Table Bay. In consequence, however, of having touched at the Isle of France, where an epidemic prevailed, the regiment was placed in quarantine until the 3d March, when it landed at Cape Town. 3d March 1816.

The 2d Battalion of the regiment, stationed at Londonderry, had been disembodied since the 25th December, and the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates ordered to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of being sent to the regiment; but the corps having returned from India, and being above the establishment for a regiment on the Cape station, the men were allowed either to volunteer to certain regiments then incomplete, or take their discharge. 25th Dec. 1815.

From the 1st February the establishment of the regiment was to consist of the following numbers, 1st Feb. 1816.
with a recruiting company:—

Colonel	1	Staff	6
Lieutenant-Colonels	2	Staff Sergeants	5
Majors	2	Sergeants	50
Captains	11	Corporals	50
Lieutenants	24	Drummers	22
Ensigns	8	Privates	950

On the 27th October of this year, one company of the regiment was sent to the frontier of the colony to relieve a company of the 83d Regiment, which had been detached a considerable period. 27th Oct. 1816.

4th Nov.
1816.

The establishment of the regiment was reduced to the undermentioned numbers, which reduction was to have effect from the 25th December preceding:—

Colonel	1	Staff	6
Lieutenant-Colonel . .	1	Sergeants	45
Majors	2	Corporals	40
Captains	11	Drummers	22
Lieutenants	14	Privates	760
Ensigns	8		

10th June
1817.

The 21st Dragoons being about to be withdrawn from the frontier for the purpose of proceeding to India, four companies of the regiment were ordered to relieve them, and embarked at Simon's Town on the 10th June for that service. After a passage of fifty-four hours, they arrived at Algoa Bay, marched to Grahamstown, the frontier headquarters, and from thence were distributed in detachments along the banks of the Great Fish River. The nature of this service embraced not only the occupation of posts that had lately been established, but also the construction of others in continuation of a chain; to keep patrols constantly out moving between them, to prevent the depredatory incursions of the Kafirs into the colony, the Boers' farms from being injured or their cattle from being taken off, which latter was the great object of those savages.

It was a most arduous and fatiguing duty for the soldier, living under canvas, and in many instances constantly exposed to the inclemency of the weather (especially during the construction of the new posts), and in a country nearly devoid of all resource. Yet

the men, notwithstanding, through the care and attention of the officers, were kept remarkably healthy, the oldest soldiers finding the least inconvenience from it, though the greater part of them had been for years accustomed to the comparative ease and luxury of the Indian service.

On the 23d November the recruiting company was discontinued, and the regiment reduced to the following establishment :—

Colonel	1	Staff	5
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Sergeants	35
Majors	2	Corporals	30
Captains	10	Drummers	22
Lieutenants	12	Privates	620
Ensigns	8		

This year the regiment had to regret the loss of Captain Gethin, who, with one sergeant and a private, was killed on the 3d February near the post of De Bruin's Drift, on an excursion against the Kafirs. It appears those savages had entered the colony and taken off some cattle belonging to a Boer in the neighbourhood of his post. On the circumstance being reported, he instantly set out with a patrol in pursuit, and lighting upon their traces, pushed forward in advance with some of the men and Boers who were mounted, and came up with the cattle in a thick bush. Depending on the support of the Boers (who were well armed) in the event of an attack, he, with the few men that had accompanied him, fearlessly entered, and were proceeding to drive the cattle out, when they were attacked and surrounded by the

Kafirs; and though the cowardly Boers were within hearing (and among them the owner of the cattle), not one had spirit enough to render the least assistance. The party behaved with the greatest bravery, fully determined to sell their lives as dear as possible. Captain Gethin defended himself with the butt-end of his gun, till, overpowered by numbers and exertion, he fell. His body was found afterwards, pierced with thirty-two wounds. By this unfortunate affair was lost to the regiment a highly respected and valuable member, and to the service a brave and intelligent officer, whose gallant conduct in the Peninsula, particularly at the capture of St Sebastian, had been rewarded by promotion.

The regiment was still lower reduced in its establishment on the 16th August—viz., to the following numbers:—

Colonel . . .	1	Staff . . .	5
Lieutenant-Colonel . .	1	Sergeants . .	29
Majors . . .	2	Corporals . .	24
Captains . . .	8	Drummers . .	12
Lieutenants . .	10	Privates . .	552
Ensigns . . .	6		

21st Oct.
1821.

At the period when intimation was received of the regiment being about to be recalled home, it had continued nearly five years in the same dispersed state; one wing being kept on the frontier for the occupation of the posts, as already detailed—the other at headquarters in Cape Town, furnishing in its tour detachments to Simon's Town and Robben Island.

On the arrival of the 6th Regiment in November,

the companies on the frontier were relieved by that corps, and the 72d was ordered to be held in readiness to return to England.

Accordingly the headquarters, under the command of Major Carter, embarked on the 22d December. 22d Dec. 1821.
Two companies were left behind for want of tonnage, and about 50 men of good character who had claims to pension, and preferred remaining in the colony.

On the departure of the regiment, his Excellency 24th Dec. 1821.
Lord Charles Somerset was not only pleased to express himself highly satisfied with the whole conduct of the corps during its long residence on that station, but further to recommend it to the gracious favour and protection of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The headquarters sailed out of Table Bay on the 25th December, touched on the passage at the islands of St Helena and Ascension, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th March, where it disembarked and marched 8th March 1822.
to Fort Cumberland.

The following is a state of the regiment as it returned to England:—

Major	1	Sergeants	25
Captains	6	Corporals	19
Subalterns	15	Drummers	15
Staff	5	Privates	470

During its short stay in Fort Cumberland upwards of 110 men were invalided, who from service or ailment were completely worn out.

The regiment continued to occupy the Fort till the 14th May, when it was ordered to embark for Plymouth. 18th May 1822.
It arrived there on the 18th, and remained

doing duty in that garrison for about two months. On the 20th June the two companies which were left behind at the Cape arrived in the Borodino transport, so that the whole regiment, with the exception of a small detachment at Pendennis Castle, was once more together.

Woolwich,
22d July
1822.

From this place the regiment was directed to embark on the 17th July, for the purpose of proceeding to Woolwich, where it arrived on the 22d, disembarked, and occupied part of the Horse Artillery Barracks, furnishing daily the men required for the Deptford Dockyard duty.

12th Nov.
1822.

Since its arrival more than 80 men have been discharged as unfit for active service.

On the 24th of March an order was received from the Quartermaster-General stating that the regiment was to be relieved about the 20th of April by four companies of the 40th, and that it was to proceed to Jersey and Guernsey to relieve the 12th Foot—stationing four companies at each island.

Jersey, 4th
May 1823.

The headquarters accordingly, with the left wing, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, embarked at Woolwich on the 28th April, and disembarked at Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, on the 4th May, which they continued to occupy till the embarkation of the 12th Regiment on the 9th, when they marched into Fort Regent.

Guernsey,
23d May
1823.

The right wing, under the command of Bd.-Major Nicolls, embarked on the 3d May, but from contrary winds did not arrive at Guernsey until the 23d of the same month.

On the 25th of December the following order was received for the restoration of the regiment among the Highland corps, with the distinguished honour of being called after the first Prince of the Blood Royal of Scotland :—

“HORSE GUARDS, 19th Dec. 1824.

“SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 72d Regiment again becoming a Highland regiment, with this difference only, that the officers and men shall wear trews instead of kilts.

“His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the regiment bearing the title of ‘The 72d, or The Duke of Albany’s Own Highlanders.’

(Signed) “HY. TORRENS, A.G.

“Officer Commanding 72d Regiment.”

The regiment remained in the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney until the 30th March, when it received orders to proceed to Plymouth, for the purpose of relieving the 61st Regiment.

The Jersey detachment embarked on the 3d May, and disembarked on the 5th.

Plymouth,
5th May
1824.

The Guernsey on the 17th May, and disembarked on the 19th.

The flattering testimonials¹ of the conduct of the regiment at both islands are annexed,² to show the

¹ The testimonials alluded to were forwarded to the depot on the 11th Jan. 1831, for the purpose of preparing a record for publication, agreeably to the General Order dated Horse Guards, 25th Aug. 1830.

² Not now procurable.

estimation in which it was held, and the regret evinced by the inhabitants at its departure.

On the 30th of July the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Scotland, for the purpose of completing its establishment.

On the 31st August it embarked on board the Joseph Green and Loyal Briton transports, and disembarked on the 13th September at Newhaven. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, the Colonel of the regiment, received the corps on the beach, and marched into Edinburgh Castle at its head. The annexed was the state of the regiment on its arrival :—

Edinburgh
Castle,
13th Sept.
1824.

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	5
Majors	2	Sergeants	30
Captains	8	Corporals	24
Lieutenants	10	Drummers	12
Ensigns	6	Privates	375

Immediately after the arrival of the regiment, it was required to send out detachments to relieve the 65th Regiment—one company to Stirling, and subalterns' commands to Fort-William and Dumbarton.

25th March
1825.

On the 25th March the regiment was augmented to the following establishment :—

SIX SERVICE COMPANIES.

Colonel	1	Colour-Sergeants	6
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff Sergeants	6
Major	1	Sergeants	18
Captains	6	Drum-Major	1
Lieutenants	8	Drummers and Fifers	9
Ensigns	4	Corporals	24
Staff	5	Privates	492

FOUR DEPOT COMPANIES.

Major	1	Colour-Sergeants . . .	4
Captains	4	Sergeants	8
Lieutenants	4	Corporals	12
Ensigns	4	Drummers and Fifers . .	4
Assistant-Surgeon . .	1	Privates	212

On the 1st August new colours were presented to the regiment on Bruntsfield Links, and the old ones deposited in the chapel of Edinburgh Castle. The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, assembled at 12 o'clock, and was formed in square for their reception. The colours were delivered to the regiment by Lady Hope, who addressed the Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in the following terms:—

1st Aug.
1825.

“Sir John Hope, I have the honour to present to you, as Colonel of the regiment, these colours for the 72d, or Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders. I beg to express my sincere good wishes that under these new banners the 72d may so continue to conduct itself as to gain fresh laurels should an opportunity offer; and at all events, that all honour, prosperity, and happiness may attend the corps wherever it may be called on to serve. And you will, I know, believe me most sincere when I add my anxious wish that you may very long remain Colonel of the regiment. Any other observations which it may be proper to make on this occasion, I have to request you to make for me.”

Sir John having received the colours from Lady Hope, again laid them on the pile of drums; and the

chaplain, Mr Moon, in an eloquent prayer, implored that the God of battles would crown them with honour and victory. When the prayer ended, Sir John again took hold of the standards and delivered them to the two senior ensigns (Messrs John Thomas Neill and John Murray Gartshore), after which he addressed Colonel Calvert and the regiment in the following words:—

“Colonel Calvert, in delivering to your charge, and into the more immediate care of the officers who are to have the honour of carrying them, these colours, which have just been presented to the 72d Regiment by Lady Hope, I am fully aware that I am not addressing a newly raised regiment whose name and character are yet to be acquired, and it may not therefore be necessary for me to say much on this occasion. Yet, as it has pleased his Majesty to confer so distinguished an honour on the regiment as to permit the 72d to assume the name of the Duke of Albany’s Own Highlanders, I cannot omit congratulating the corps on having received so flattering and honourable a mark of approbation, and expressing my conviction that this additional badge which is now placed on these colours, will afford a new and powerful inducement for maintaining the high character which the 72d Regiment has so long and so deservedly possessed. I feel particularly gratified that the honour of delivering these colours has devolved on me, and that it should also have taken place in the capital of the country where the regiment was first raised, and after its return from a long period of honourable and dis-

tinguished service. The country being now, under the divine blessing, at peace, there is no opportunity for the 72d to gain fresh honours by any victories over our enemies in the field; but it may deserve and obtain almost equal honour and credit by setting an example for its uniform steadiness, good conduct, and discipline while doing duty at home, thereby meriting the good opinion and respect of all ranks among their fellow-countrymen. This duty becomes the more particularly incumbent on the regiment, when now so highly distinguished as being named after his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the whole army is indebted for the present perfect state of order and discipline to which it has attained. That the 72d Regiment will ever continue to deserve the approbation of his Royal Highness, I make no doubt. I have only to regret that, by the sudden removal of the corps, the recruiting of it to the present augmented establishment, and the drilling and discipline of the regiment, must of necessity be materially interrupted and retarded, which, during the winter and spring, had been going on so rapidly and successfully under the superintendence of Major Drummond, who has lately left the regiment, and whose loss, although by promotion, as a most zealous and meritorious officer, I cannot but lament; and I feel it incumbent on me, as Colonel of the regiment, thus publicly to express my feelings towards him. Under your good auspices, Colonel Calvert, I have every confidence, from the zeal and anxiety you have at all times evinced, and the very great attention and pains you bestow, that the

regiment will soon regain what it may now lose by this temporary interruption, and that a few months will enable you to show the 72d Regiment such as I know it would have been had it remained stationary a little longer till these desirable objects had been completed. I have only now to offer my most sincere good wishes for the prosperity of the corps collectively, and for the continued health and happiness of every individual officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the regiment; and, at the same time, to express my very great regret at the removal of the regiment."

Colonel Calvert briefly returned thanks to Lady Hope for the honour she had conferred on the corps, and to the General for the approbation he had expressed, assuring Sir John at the same time, on the part of his brother officers, himself, and the whole regiment, that they would endeavour to justify, upon all occasions, the confidence reposed in them. The battalion re-formed line, received the colours with the usual honours, and returned to its quarters.

About the latter end of July the regiment received the route for Ireland, the 17th Regiment being sent to relieve it, and accordingly marched in four divisions on Portpatrick on the 8th, 10th, 12th, and 15th of August, the headquarters arriving at Belfast on the 27th of the same month.

Belfast,
27th Aug.
1825.

Previous to the departure of the regiment from Edinburgh the following letter was received from the Lord Provost:—

Copy.

"CITY CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH,
5th August 1825.

"SIR,—Understanding that the 72d Regiment is about to leave Edinburgh, I beg leave, in my own name and in that of the magistrates of Edinburgh, to convey through you, as the Colonel of that distinguished corps, to the officer in command, our thanks to the men of the regiment for their exemplary conduct and soldier-like behaviour since they have formed part of the garrison of this city.—With best wishes for the success of the 72d, I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) "ALEX. HENDERSON,
Lord Provost.

"Lt.-General SIR JOHN HOPE, G.C.H.,
&c., &c., &c."

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Belfast it sent out detachments—two companies to Downpatrick, and one to Carrickfergus.

The regiment was further required to furnish detachments—

Two companies to Armagh.

One company complete to Newry.

7th April
1826.
4th May
1826.

On the 31st of August the regiment received the route, and marched in two divisions on the 6th and 7th September for Londonderry, having been relieved by the depot of the 50th Regiment. The headquarters, under the command of Major Maberly, arrived on the 14th, and in due course relieved the 62d Regiment, furnishing 19 detachments, amounting

London-
derry, 14th
Sept. 1826.

to 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 13 sergeants, 12 corporals, 1 drummer, and 257 privates.

London-
derry, 14th
May 1827.

The regiment continued to occupy its quarters at Derry till the 14th of May, when it received a route to proceed to Dublin, and having been relieved in its various detachments by the 8th Regiment, marched in three divisions for that garrison, arriving on the 23d, 25th, and 28th, relieving the 34th Regiment, quartered in Richmond Barracks.

The garrison at this time consisted of the 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, 26th, 65th, 72d Highlanders, 2d Dragoon Guards, and 8th Hussars.

Dublin,
25th Sept.
1827.

Orders were received to form the service companies, which was accordingly done by Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot on the 25th September 1827, consisting of the following total:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	4
Major	1	Sergeants	30
Captains	6	Corporals	24
Lieutenants	8	Drummers	10
Ensigns	4	Privates	492

The depot, under the command of Major Maclean, consisted of—

Major	1	Sergeants	12
Captains	4	Corporals	12
Lieutenants	4	Drummers	4
Ensigns	4	Privates	201
Staff	1		

Dublin,
27th Sept.
1827.

The service companies having been formed, the regiment received a route to proceed to the Tower of London, and embarked accordingly on board the

Britannia and Birmingham steamboats for its transport to Liverpool. The headquarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, on board the latter vessel, from thence was conveyed by canal boats to Fenny Stratford, where it arrived on the 4th of October, and from there marched by Dunstable and Barnet to the Tower, relieving the 69th Regiment, ordered to replace it in Ireland. 4th Oct.
1827.
London,
9th Oct.
1827.

On the 5th January 1828 the regiment was brigaded with the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards Blue, 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st and 2d Battalions Coldstream Guards, and the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, for a review by the Duke of Wellington and Don Miguel the Infant of Portugal, on the Parade in St James's Park, on which occasion his Grace was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of the appearance of the corps, and of the manner in which they performed their evolutions. 5th Jan.
1828.

On the 31st of January the regiment was inspected in the Tower by the Adjutant-General of the Forces, who also expressed himself much gratified with its high state of discipline. 31st Jan.
1828.

On the 12th April 1828 the regiment received a route, and on the 14th and 16th marched in two divisions for Canterbury, at which station it arrived on the 17th and 19th. 12th April
1828.

The 2d of June the regiment was inspected by General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief, who was particularly pleased with its appearance, and expressed his sentiments in the following flattering terms: 2d June
1828.

"That although it had been his lot to see and serve with most of the regiments in the service, he felt he should not be doing justice to the 72d Highlanders if he did not express his particular approbation of everything connected with them, and to state that he had never yet seen a regiment their equal, either in moving, in appearance, or in steadiness under arms."

30th June
1828.

1st July
1828.

On the 30th of June, agreeable to a route received, the regiment marched from Canterbury for Gravesend, at which place it arrived on the 1st of July. The first division, with the headquarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, embarked on board the ship *Coldstream*, and sailed the same day for the Cape of Good Hope, touched on the passage at the Island of Madeira, and arrived in Table Bay on the 29th September 1828. The second division, under the command of Major Hall, embarked on board the ship *William Money* on the 4th of July, and arrived at the Cape on the 11th October 1828.

11th Oct.
1828.

30th Dec.
1833.

By the Circular Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 30th December 1833, the rank and file of the service companies were reduced to 479, and those of the depot to 180.

16th Oct.
1834.

By the Circular Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 16th October 1834, the establishment of the service companies was augmented to 515 rank and file, and those of the depot to 224; but the recruiting of the regiment was limited to the numbers directed in the Circular Memorandum of 30th December 1833.

On disembarkation at the Cape of Good Hope, the regiment was quartered in the Main Barracks at

Cape Town, until it was removed on the 1st October 1832 to the Castle. During this period it furnished in its tour the detachments at Simon's Bay and Robben Island. From the latter part of 1829 to the end of 1830, a company was employed in making a road through Hottentot Holland Kloof, since called Sir Lowry's Pass. With this exception, nothing occurred to interrupt the usual routine of garrison duty until the 31st December 1834, when, an express having arrived with the unexpected intelligence of a great part of the eastern frontier districts being overrun and plundered by the Kafirs, the governor, Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, immediately directed a wing of the regiment to be held in readiness for embarkation; and on the 2d January 1835, Nos. 3, 5, and the light company, under the command of Major Maclean, embarked on board the *Mary Jane* and *Kerswell*, and immediately sailed for Algoa Bay.

31st Dec.
1834.

2d Jan.
1835.

On the 6th the grenadier company marched to Simon's Bay, and embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Trinculo*, in which the governor took his passage to the frontier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, K.H., with the remaining companies, proceeded in four divisions overland to Uitenhage, where the Lieutenant-Colonel, with the first division, arrived on the 16th of January, after a harassing journey of ten days, and was joined on the three succeeding days by the remaining divisions.

Uitenhage,
16th Jan.
1835.

A detachment, consisting of Captain Sutherland, one subaltern, and 40 rank and file (which rejoined the

Grahams-
town, 23d
Jan. 1835.

headquarters at Grahamstown 12th February 1835), was left here for the protection of the town until a local force could be organised; and Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, with the remainder, marched for Grahamstown on the 20th of January, and arrived there on the 23d, and found at the Drodsty the three companies which had proceeded there by sea, except the light company, with which, and a small mounted force, Captain Jervis had on the 16th been sent to reoccupy Fort Willshire, which, with all the military posts on the frontier, with the exception of Fort Beaufort and Hermanns Kraal, had been abandoned to and sacked by the Kafirs.

At this time the Kafirs had swept off nearly all the cattle in the colony, and were returning with their booty to the most distant and secure parts of their own country; while the Governor was at Grahams-town, awaiting the arrival of armed Boers and Hottentots who hastened from the remote districts, and was collecting supplies for the prosecution of the war in Kafirland.

27th Jan.
1835.

On the 27th of January, Major Cox, 75th Regiment, had collected a force (of which Captain Jervis with 40 men of the light company, and the whole mounted force at Fort Willshire, formed part) for the purpose of bringing off the missionaries and traders who were assembled at Burn's Hill in Kafirland, which service they successfully executed; but during their absence, and the consequent weakness of the garrison of the fort, which was under the orders of Lieutenant Burt, Royal Engineers, the Kafirs suddenly, on the 29th January, made an attack on the

29th Jan.
1835.

cattle-guard with most overwhelming numbers, and although assistance was promptly afforded from the fort—which was not a thousand paces distant—and the guard made a most gallant resistance, succeeded in killing Corporal Davidson, and Privates Armit, Webster, and Woods of the light company, and two Hottentots of the new levies, who composed it, and carried off the whole of the cattle.

As it was ascertained by Lieutenant-Colonel England, 75th Regiment, that the Fish River bush was occupied by the Kafirs in great force, on the 31st of January Captain Murray with his company marched to Trompetter's Drift, to join a force collected there for the purpose of clearing the country; and Major Maclean, with 100 men of the regiment, also marched there on the 7th of February to reinforce this com-
mand, which was now directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C.B., and which returned to Grahamstown on the 17th.

7th Feb.
1835.

On the 18th of February the Commander-in-Chief, in General Orders, congratulated the troops which had been employed in the operations, as follows, viz. :—

“All of whom behaved admirably;” upon the complete “success which has crowned their recent operations, and by which the necessary and important object has been gained of driving the hostile tribes from the woods and fastnesses of the Great Fish River. The enterprise was one of no ordinary difficulty. The enemy was numerous and well armed with muskets, and determined to hold his ground, which, from the rugged and well-wooded ravines, was

18th Feb.
1835.

singularly well adapted to his peculiar mode of fighting. The enemy was routed everywhere, and driven from his strongholds and over the Kieskamma, with a great loss in killed and wounded, and all his possessions in cattle, of which 4000 head, with large quantities of sheep and goats, fell into our hands."

12th Feb.
1835.

During these operations we lost a total of 11 killed and 11 wounded, of whom 3 killed and 4 wounded belonged to the 72d Regiment—viz. : killed, Privates Gardiner, M'Gonigal, and Watt ; Privates Brown (died of his wounds), Christie, Robertson, and Smith, wounded.

For some time after this the Kafirs continued inactive, and made no more incursions, whilst the Governor confined himself to organising the new levies and providing for the security of the country during the absence of the army.

6th Feb.
1835.

On the 6th of February a patrol from Fort Wiltshire, which had been reinforced by the Albany Burgher Force and the Bathurst Yeomanry, discovered that a large body of Kafirs, estimated at 3000, had passed into the Fish River bush ; and next day Captain Jervis, with 120 men, proceeded to Breakfast Vley, and following the spoor (or footmarks), soon perceived the Kafirs, who kept up a well-sustained fire on the patrol as it approached the bush—who, however, on being reinforced by the George Burghers from the camp at Somerset Mount, and a 3-pounder, succeeded in taking the whole of the cattle which the enemy had brought for his subsistence, and inflicting on him a very severe loss.

The Kafirs, however, retreated lower down the Fish

River bush, and near Trompetter's Drift fell in with a party of the Port Elizabeth Yeomanry, and killed 8 of their number, with a loss of only 9 men—relatively speaking, a very small proportion. On the 8th, the grenadier company of the 75th Regiment relieved Captain Jervis and the light company (at Fort Wiltshire), which was marched that night to Breakfast Vley, and next day formed part of a force under Colonel Smyth, which the day after cleared the bush of the Kafirs, who retreated across the Kieskamma.

The Government notice reports the loss of the Kafirs as 150 killed, and ours 9 killed and 11 wounded.

Sergeant Burt was the only man of the regiment who suffered on this occasion. He had unaccountably fallen a few paces in rear of his company, and was immediately overpowered. Colonel Smyth followed up the Kafirs with his whole force.

A camp was formed at Macomo's old kraal, to which on the 11th of March the light company proceeded; on the 18th was joined by the rest of the regiment, which had marched from Grahamstown on the 16th.

Camp at
Macomo's
old kraal,
18th Feb.
1835.

The Governor having confided the protection of the colony to Lieutenant-Colonel England and the 75th Regiment, with some local corps, arrived on the camp at the Brack river (to which the troops at Macomo's kraal had moved on the 25th) on the 28th, and the next day issued an order dividing the army into four divisions, as follows :—

1st Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, K.H., near

Fort Wiltshire.—2 guns Royal Artillery, the gunners of which, as well as the guns attached to the 3d Division, were selected from the 72d Regiment; the 72d Highlanders; detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles under Major Lowen; 1st Battalion Provisional Infantry; Swellendam Burgher Force.

2d Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, on the Clusie.—2 guns Royal Artillery; Cape Mounted Riflemen; George Burgher Force; Uitenhage Force; Albany Force.

3d Division, Major Cox, 75th Regiment, Block Drift.—2 guns Royal Artillery; detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles; 2d Battalion Colonial Infantry; Beaufort Burgher Force; the Kat River Legion; and

4th Division, Field-Commandant Wyk, at Tambookie Vley.—Consisted of the Cradock and Somerset Burgher Forces.

On the 31st March the 1st Division, with the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, broke up the camp at the Brack river (simultaneously with the other Divisions at their different points), entered Kafirland at Execution Drift above Fort Wiltshire, and encamped that night on the Kébeca.

Camp on
the Kébeca
in Kafir-
land, 31st
March
1835.

The next day, April 1st, the Division encamped on the Debè Flats, and on the evening of the 2d Captain Jervis was despatched with the light company to the Upper Amatoli, where they joined Major Cox with the Kat River Legion on the 3d, who, with this combined force, succeeded in killing several Kafirs, and taking 800 cattle, many horses, and immense flocks of goats, which he sent into the Debè on the 4th, and followed

with his whole Division. On the 3d the 1st Division left the Debè, penetrated to the fastnesses in rear of T'Slambie's Kop, and not meeting with the enemy in force, returned to the camp the same night—having succeeded in killing some stragglers, and sustained a loss of one man killed and one wounded.

On the 6th the army left the Debè.

6th April
1835.

The 3d Division entered the Kieskamma Hoek, whilst the baggage and supplies marched with the 1st Division to the Buffalo.

The 1st Division encamped on the left bank of the Buffalo, where Fort Beresford was afterwards built; and the 2d Division about three miles lower down the river.

Early on the morning of the 7th, Captain Murray, with 100 men of the regiment and three companies of the 1st Provisional Battalion, was despatched to the principal ridge of the Buffalo Mountain, with the view of intercepting any Kafirs who might be retreating from the 3d Division, which was advancing from the Kieskamma Hoek, and the 4th, which was advancing from the Klip Platts across the Bondebuck to the rear of the mountains.

About daylight they came to a high and rugged cliff, since called Murray's Kranz, and here found the Kafirs, who, in the mistaken notion of the impregnability of their position, with about 600 chosen warriors awaited the attack, under the guidance of Tyali, son of Dushanie. Captain Murray, at the head of his company, gallantly climbed the cliff, although the Kafirs, not contented with the usual

8th April
1835.

weapons, hurled down masses of rock on the attacking party. The Kafirs at length fled, leaving a large number of killed on the ground, but not until Captain Murray and four men of his company had been severely wounded by the assegais. Four thousand head of cattle were the result of this affair, and the only further loss on our side was one sergeant of the Provisional Battalion, who was shot, while driving the cattle out of the bush, by a Hottentot deserter.

The patrol returned to the camp at night, and the Commander-in-Chief thanked all the officers and troops employed in a General Order, which he concludes in the following gratifying manner: "The intrepid and determined perseverance of Captain Murray (who, though severely wounded, continued his exertions to the end of the day) and his company of the 72d were of the highest order, and deserve the especial thanks of the Commander-in-Chief."

On the evening of the 8th the whole of the troops were assembled at their respective points of attack, and prepared for a concentrating movement on the mountains in which the Kieskamma, Cabousie, and Buffalo take their rise. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, with the 2d Division and the mounted part of the 1st, was at the Poorts of the Buffalo; Major Cox and the 3d Division at the head of the Kieskamma Hoek; and Van Wyk, with the 4th, was on the plains to the northward; whilst Colonel Peddie, leaving the camp at midnight with four companies of the regiment and the 1st Provisional Battalion, ascended the Izolo Berg, and having, early on the morning of the 9th, divided

his forces into two columns, and penetrated the fastnesses of the Isidengi, the Kafirs, seeing they were attacked on every point, fled in the utmost dismay,—and several thousand head of cattle were the reward of this movement; whilst on our side we had only to lament the loss of one man killed and four wounded, among whom was Field-Commandant Van Wyk.

The above success is thus recorded in General Orders:—

“The hostile chiefs of the tribes of Tyali, Macomo, Bothma, Eno, and others, were at length compelled to assemble in the rocky woods of the Poorts of the Buffalo with their followers, to the number of at least 7000 men, and had avowed their determination of defending themselves to the last. From these fastnesses, however, they were immediately driven, notwithstanding their impervious nature, the troops penetrating them everywhere, each column in its ordered course, and they have dispersed and scattered in various directions, disheartened and dismayed, with a great loss in killed and wounded (amongst whom are some of the sons and relations of the chiefs), and in cattle to the number of nine or ten thousand head. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his warmest approbation of the conduct of all the troops. Their excellent marching, their patient endurance of fatigue, and the brilliant gallantry with which they drove the enemy before them whenever they were to be found, alike deserve his praise and the thanks which he offers to Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, commanding 1st Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, the 2d, Major Cox,

the 3d, and Field-Commandant Van Wyk, the 4th, and the officers and soldiers of their respective Divisions."

On the 11th of April, Sir B. D'Urban, leaving the 3d and 4th Divisions to harass and pursue the now discomfited Kafirs, advanced to the River Kei in person with the two remaining Divisions, the 1st taking the more direct road, the 2d moving in a parallel direction, but nearer the sea.

Hintza's
country,
16th April
1835.

The 1st Division crossed the Kei on the 16th; and now, upon entering the territories of Hintza, an order was issued forbidding any unprovoked hostility, and directing that all pillage or ill treatment of the inhabitants should be repressed with the utmost rigour.

The 1st Division encamped at Butterworth on the 17th, and on the —— were joined by the 2d Division, which had captured —— head of cattle, which Colonel Somerset had sent to the rear.

The Governor, having been engaged in fruitless negotiations with Hintza for some days, at length had recourse to hostile measures, and war was accordingly formally proclaimed on the morning of the 24th, on which day Colonel Smith, with the mounted force of the 1st Division, started in pursuit of Hintza; and the regiment, with the 1st Provisional Battalion, marched in the direction of the Izolo, where they encamped on the 25th, and were joined by Colonel Smith, who had taken 12,000 head of cattle, which were sent to be guarded by the 2d Division, which still remained at Butterworth.

On the 26th, Colonel Smith with a large patrol, of

which Captain Murray and two companies of the regiment formed a part, marched to the Tsomo, and returned to the camp on the 29th, when Colonel Smith reported the result of these two days' operations: "Nearly 15,000 head of cattle have fallen into our hands, many of the enemy have been shot, whilst our loss has been trifling, and the savages have again been taught that neither woods, ravines, nor mountains can secure them from the pursuit of British troops. More difficult and fatiguing marches troops never encountered, and these happy results would not have been obtained without extraordinary exertions."

Meanwhile these movements and their results had a due effect on Hintza; and upon the Commander-in-Chief's assurance of a safe-conduct for himself, and also that of other persons who would be admitted to treat for him, he came into the camp on the 29th of April with his ordinary retinue of 50 followers, and had an immediate conference with the Commander-in-Chief.

The next morning a treaty was formally agreed to and hostilities suspended. Hintza, together with Krieli, his principal son (who had joined his father this morning), and their followers, continued in the camp at their own desire, and on the 2d May, when the troops decamped from the Izolo and commenced their retrograde movement, accompanied them.

At a deserted trading station where the Division halted during the middle of the day, and where Booku, Hintza's brother and a chief, joined the party—upon an express being received by Colonel Somerset

2d May
1835.

that the Kafirs were massacring the Fingoes, who had placed themselves under British protection, and were preparing to accompany the retreat of the troops, Sir Benjamin D'Urban summoned to his presence Hintza and his suite, who up to this period had been under no sort of restraint, and informed them that for each Fingo who should be murdered after sufficient time had elapsed for the Kafirs to be made aware of the perilous situation of the sovereign, two Kafirs should be hung, and the first selected should be Hintza and his brother Booku. On the Division moving and encamping on the Debakazi, the whole of our now captive guests and followers were disarmed, and most of them dismissed the camp.

The few whom the chief Hintza was allowed to retain, together with Booku, Krieli, and the Hemraden, were placed under a guard of one captain, two subalterns, and 90 men of the regiment, who had orders to use extraordinary measures of precaution, and to shoot any of their prisoners except Krieli if there were a successful attempt at escape or rescue.

9th May
1835.

The Governor remained here some days, and on the 9th (Colonel Somerset having previously marched towards the colony with the Fingoes and captured cattle) moved on with the Division, now augmented by the greater part of the Cape Corps, and encamped on the left bank of the Kei at Lapstone Drift; and here, on the morning of the 10th, the Commander-in-Chief, having set forth reasons for the same—viz., “the absolute necessity of providing for the future security of the colony against unprovoked aggression, which could

only be done by removing these treacherous and irreclaimable savages to a safer distance"—declared, under a royal salute and in presence of Hintza, who was marched a prisoner into the square for the purpose, that the Kei was to be the future boundary of the colony, and that the chiefs Macomo, Tyali, Eno, Bothma, T'Slambie, Dushanie, &c., and their tribes, were for ever expelled from the new territory, which was named the Province of Queen Adelaide, and would be treated as enemies if found therein.

After this, Hintza was informed by the Governor that he would retain Krieli and Booku as the hostages required by the treaty entered into at the Izolo, and that he had a right to send him to Cape Town as a prisoner of war, but would refrain from doing so on his accompanying Colonel Smyth through his country, and exerting his authority to collect the cattle and horses due. Upon Hintza engaging to do so, he was marched back to the guard, and his arms restored to him. He was shortly afterwards handed over by the 72d to a party of the corps of Guides, and proceeded with Colonel Smyth accordingly. As soon as the party (with which was Captain Murray with two companies of the regiment), amounting in all to about 500 men, had marched on the destined service, the Governor broke up his camp and marched to the Impolshana, where a post named Warden's was immediately commenced.

On the morning of the 17th the party under Colonel Smyth rejoined headquarters, having, in the words of the General Order, marched 218 miles in seven

10th May
1835.

days. They had crossed the Bashee, taken 3000 head of cattle, and succeeded in bringing off 1000 Fingoes, who, from their remote situation, had been unable before to join their countrymen, now under British protection.

May 1835. Major White, with a detachment of the Cape Corps, were cut off whilst reconnoitring the country, and were the only loss on our side; but we had to regret the death of Hintza, who, having attempted to make his escape on the 14th near the Kuabacca, was, although he had already received two severe wounds, shot by one of the corps of Guides, formerly a Kafir trader of the name of Southey. Even those who attempt to justify the deed, characterise it as an untoward event.

On the following day, 18th May, Sir Benjamin D'Urban entered into a treaty with Krieli, now become the principal chief, who took upon himself his father's engagements, and was permitted to receive the border tribes; and Booku and Vadanna being left as hostages, the young chief was escorted into his own country.

During these transactions Major Cox had not been inactive, but had perpetually harassed the Kafirs, now seeking individual safety, and was on the point of entering into negotiations with Macomo and Tyali, who on the 13th were prepared to come into his camp, when they received a message from Hintza that he was a prisoner, and advising them to take care of themselves. This advice they followed, although they did not retaliate by detaining Major Cox, though he was in their power without the means of resistance.

On the 20th May, the work being finished, and a force (including two subalterns and 80 rank and file of the regiment) being left to garrison it, the remainder marched to the Gonubie Hill, and halting there, a post called Fort Wellington was constructed; and having left one subaltern and 25 rank and file of the regiment and some Provisional troops to garrison it, the Division marched, and on the 23d arrived at Brownlie's missionary station on the Buffalo,—and here the Governor determined on fixing the future capital of the Province, which he named King William's Town.

King
William's
Town, 20th
May 1835.

A fort named Hill being completed and garrisoned, the plan of the town was laid out, and the troops commenced hutting themselves.

On the 10th of June the Governor left King William's Town, and the Divisions being broken up, gave over the command of the troops to Colonel Smyth.

On the 12th the light company marched to join Captain Jervis at the Poorts of the Buffalo, where a post called Fort Beresford was constructed.

12th June
1835.

On the same day Captain Lacy, with 30 men of his company and some Provisional troops, marched to form a post at Mount Coke called Fort Murray.

The exertions of the troops continued unremitting, not only in completing the works of the different posts, but also in patrolling the country, for the success in which they were repeatedly thanked in General Orders.

On the 9th July a new post was established at

9th July
1835.

Burnshill by Major Cox, and named Fort Cox, and garrisoned by a detachment of the 75th Regiment.

During the whole of this month patrolling was continued with unabated activity; but the Kafirs, now become desperate, were successful in their efforts at the Kieskamma: Lieutenant Baillie and a patrol of 30 men of the 1st Provisional Battalion were overpowered and killed to a man on the Commatye Flats, whilst retreating from the Kieskamma Hoek; 15 men of a foraging party from King William's Town were killed at the Yellow Wood Trees; and on the 20th, Gazela made a vigorous but unsuccessful attack upon Fort Wellington, when Private Storey of the regiment was killed.

8th Aug.
1835.

On the 8th of August the Kafirs made a successful attack on the Fingoes in the ceded territory, and carried off all their cattle; and on the intelligence being received at King William's Town, a large patrol of the regiment, under Major Maclean, was sent in pursuit, but returned, from their rations being expended, without being able to retake the cattle or attack the Kafirs with effect, although they hovered about with loud shouting and cheers during the march, and kept up a desultory fire on the detachment.

In consequence of the report made by Major Maclean, and intelligence obtained that Macomo and Tyali were in great force in the Amatola and Zenuka mountains, during the night of the 11th of July Major Maclean and 40 men of the regiment, and 150 Provisionals from King William's Town, and one

officer and 40 of the 72d, and 40 of the Provisionals from Fort Beresford, and the Kat River Legion from Camp Adelaide, were assembled at Fort Cox.

At no period since the commencement of hostilities did affairs wear a more unsatisfactory aspect. The Kafirs, emboldened by success, from their fastnesses watched the movements of the troops, and took advantage of every circumstance to harass them and cut off stragglers. They made frequent and incessant forays within the colony. The difficulty and expense of providing for the large force necessarily kept up, increased every day. The Dutch Burgher Force had been Aug. 1835. allowed to return to their homes, and among the now dispirited Hottentot levies discontent and insubordination were making rapid progress.

Under such circumstances, Sir Benjamin D'Urban took the most effectual means to put a speedy end to the war. He again called out a large proportion of the Burgher Force, who, he now directed, should receive a fixed rate of pay, and at the same time despatched Brigade-Major Warden to Fort Cox to treat with the frontier Kafirs, on condition of their becoming British subjects. An opportunity soon offered. Major Cox, leaving barely sufficient garrison in Fort Cox, divided the remainder, and the reinforcements which were concentrated at his post, into three divisions, which on the night of the—— August 1835 left Fort Cox, and having been everywhere successful and occasioned considerable loss to the enemy, re-assembled at the Goola, where a communication

12th Aug.
1835.

having been opened with the chiefs, Major Cox bivouacked.

The next day, Major Warden having arrived from Fort Cox, he, with Major Cox and an interpreter, all unarmed, proceeded about two miles from the camp to meet the chiefs, who had assembled with a body-guard of 800 men, 300 of whom had firearms. Their conference came to a happy conclusion, Macomo and Tyali each sending an assegai to the Governor, in token of submission and readiness to pass under the English rule. A suspension of hostilities was mutually agreed to, and the camp was soon filled with unarmed Kafirs, who expressed the greatest delight at the event.

On the 21st of August a second conference was held below Fort Cox ; and on this occasion the Kafirs, to the number of 4000, of whom a great part were mounted, and upwards of 400 of them armed with guns, drew up with an evident attempt at display and considerable pretension to military regularity. They received the overtures of Major Warden with but slight attention, and took little pains to conceal that they were not indisposed to a renewal of the contest—which altered feeling was, no doubt, in a great measure produced by the circumstance of 2000 head of cattle having, during the few preceding days, fallen a prey to their marauding parties, which Macomo made very anxious to have believed had been sent out in ignorance of the truce.

In consequence of this display, and in the event of the necessity of recommencing hostilities, Fort Cox

was reinforced from King William's Town and Fort Beresford.

On the 2d of September H.M.S. Romney had arrived in Algoa Bay with the 27th Regiment, and drafts for the 72d and 75th Regiments. It is a curious circumstance, and shows how readily the Kafirs obtain information, that the officers at Fort Cox knew of the arrival of troops in the bay from the Kafir messenger Platje long before they received the intelligence through the usual channel of the post; and to the exaggerated accounts the Kafirs had received of the force arrived, may with great probability be ascribed their altered demeanour on the 7th, when Macomo and Tyali accepted the terms offered them by Colonel Smyth, and as a proof of their sincerity, returned with him to Fort Cox. Sept. 1835.

On the 8th of September, Sir Benjamin D'Urban arrived at Fort Willshire for the purpose of negotiating with the chiefs, and on the —— a treaty of peace was concluded, and hostilities finally brought to a close.

During this contest, which had lasted nearly nine months, although the regiment had but little opportunity of distinguishing itself, it invariably maintained a high character for good conduct, not a single instance of crime of any description having occurred in the corps during the whole campaign. It repeatedly received the praise of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and had the satisfaction of seeing the approbation of his Majesty William IV. recorded in the following words:—

“It affords his Majesty high gratification to observe that in this new form of warfare his Majesty’s forces have exhibited their characteristic courage, discipline, and cheerful endurance of fatigue and privation.”

Grahams-
town, 24th
Oct. 1835.

During the month of October the detachments of the regiment at Forts Warden and Wellington were relieved by the 75th Regiment, whose headquarters were now at Fort Cox; and upon the 18th the headquarters, having been relieved by the 75th Regiment at King William’s Town, marched for Grahamstown, where they arrived on the 26th, consisting of only two companies, the others being distributed between Forts Cox, Beresford, and Murray.

Dec. 1836.

Government having, at the end of 1836, given up the new Province of Queen Adelaide, it was evacuated by the troops, when the regiment, having its headquarters at Grahamstown, furnished detachments to Fort Brown, Botha’s Post, Double Drift, Commatty’s Drift, Trompetter’s Drift, Fort Peddie, Fraser’s Camp, and Bathurst, &c.

On the 17th March 1836 the regiment was permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the words “Cape of Good Hope,” in commemoration (as the order from the Horse Guards expresses it) “of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 72d Regiment at the capture of the town and garrison of the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th of January 1806, when it formed part of the 2d (or Highland) Brigade employed on that occasion.” On the 20th of January 1837 (by another order from the Horse Guards), his Majesty was also graciously pleased to allow the regiment to

bear on its colours and [appointments] “Hindoostan,” in commemoration of the meritorious services of the regiment while in India from 1782 to 1798.

The regiment remained with headquarters at 1837. Grahamstown, and furnishing various detachments to the different outposts, until the month of October 1838, when orders were received for the corps to be held in readiness to proceed to Cape Town on being relieved by the 27th Regiment. The first division, with the headquarters, marched from Grahamstown for Port Elizabeth on the 9th of October 1838, arrived 1838. and embarked from the latter place on the 13th October on board the hired transport *Helen*, and landed at Cape Town on the 17th of the same month. The second division marched from Grahamstown on the 26th October, arrived on the 30th at Port Elizabeth, and embarked on the 8th of November on board the transport *Helen*, and were landed at Cape Town on the 13th November 1838. The regiment occupied Cape Town, 1838. quarters in the Castle and Main Barrack, and furnished detachments to Simon's Town and Robben Island. A detachment of troops having been ordered to proceed to Port Natal, on the east coast of Africa, and take possession of it in the name of her Majesty, the 72d Highlanders furnished for this duty 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, and the light company completed to 86 rank and file. This detachment, under the command of Major Charters, military secretary to his Excellency Major-General Sir G. Napier, K.C.B., embarked on the 19th November 1838 on board the hired transport *Helen*, and landed

at Port Natal on the 3d December, and were immediately employed in the erection of buildings for the protection of stores, and constructing works for the defence of the port.

1839. The regiment remained during the year 1839 at Cape Town, and in that period received two drafts from the depot companies, consisting in all of 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and about 170 rank and file. The detachment from Port Natal returned to Cape Town under Captain Jervis of the 72d on the 2d January 1840, when his Excellency Major-General Sir George Napier was pleased to express in General Orders his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the whole party during their absence from headquarters. The regiment had in September 1839 received orders to be held in readiness to embark for England, on being relieved from home by the 25th Regiment, and the latter corps landed at the Cape in the month of March 1840. Previous to the regiment embarking for England, the following address was presented to the regiment, signed by all the principal inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity:—

March 1840. April 1840. Address from the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope.

“We, the undersigned merchants and other inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, cannot permit the embarkation of the 72d Highlanders from the shores of this colony to take place without recording some expression of the sense we entertain of the general deportment and estimable conduct of the regiment during the twenty-five years it has been stationed in this garrison. The character of the 72d Highlanders

throughout that period has been uniformly and permanently marked towards the public by good order, sobriety, and decorum; while on every occasion on which its assistance has been sought, its services have been promptly, cheerfully, and effectually afforded. In parting with a regiment whose conduct has been so exemplary, and in which many of us have found personal friends to whom we have been long and faithfully attached, we are anxious to express, however feebly, before you quit the colony, an acknowledgment of our regret at your departure; and to convey to you, however inadequately, our cordial wishes for your happiness, wherever you may be stationed, and that you may long continue to enjoy that distinguished renown which the 72d Highlanders have so honourably achieved in the service of their country.

“To the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers of her Majesty’s 72d Highlanders.”

On the 11th April 1840, the regiment embarked in two divisions for England. The headquarters landed at Portsmouth on the 8th of the following June, and marched immediately to Fort Cumberland; the second division landed at Portsmouth on the 18th of the same month, and proceeded to the same place. On the 1st of July, Colonel Arbuthnot joined and assumed the command; and by a regimental order of that date, the ten companies were consolidated (the depot companies being stationed in Portsmouth at the period of the arrival of headquarters from the Cape), and on the 6th of July the headquarters marched into Portsmouth, and occupied barracks in that garrison.

Fort Cum-
berland,
June 1840.

Ports-
mouth,
July 1840.

1st Aug.
1840.
Inspected
by Lord
Hill, Com-
mander-in-
Chief.

On the 1st August the regiment was inspected by the General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, who expressed to Colonel Arbuthnot the great satisfaction he derived from the "general appearance and high state of discipline of the corps": it was then twelve years since Lord Hill had reviewed the regiment at Canterbury, previous to their embarkation for foreign service.

2d Sept.
1840.
Receive the
percussion
arms.

On the 2d September the regiment received the new percussion arms, being one of the first corps to which they were issued.

The regiment remained at Portsmouth until July 1841, and was at different times inspected by Lord Vivian (at that time Sir Hussey Vivian, and Master-General of the Ordnance), Sir Lowry Cole, and Sir Colin Campbell (Colonel of the regiment). On the 8th July an order was received for the regiment to proceed to Windsor, and the march accordingly took place in three divisions on the 9th, 10th, and 12th July.

8th July
1841.
Proceeds to
Windsor.

Windsor,
1st Aug.
Inspected
by Prince
Albert.
25th Jan.
1842.

On the 1st August the regiment was inspected in the Home Park of Windsor Castle by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At the christening of the Prince of Wales, on the 25th January 1842, the regiment formed a part of the guard of honour in front of St George's Chapel.

26th Jan.
1842.
Presenta-
of new
colours by
the Duke
of Wel-
lington.

Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to permit his Grace the Duke of Wellington to present new colours to the regiment, the ceremony took place on the 26th January (the day after the christening of the Prince of Wales), in the quadrangle

of Windsor Castle, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, the King of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Count Holberg, General Natzmur, the celebrated Baron Humboldt, and other foreign officers of distinction. At two o'clock P.M. the regiment was formed in line across the quadrangle, and shortly afterwards his Grace the Duke of Wellington appeared, and was received with the customary salute, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero comes." The new colours, which had been placed on a pile of drums in the centre of the quadrangle, were now consecrated by the Archbishop of York, and the "Troop" having been played in slow and quick time, the grenadier company, commanded by Captain Baillie, and preceded by Ensigns Rice and Henry Pabenharn, bearing the old colours, marched along the front of the line until they arrived at the centre, where Majors Maclean and Hope stood holding the new colours. These were presented by the Duke of Wellington to the ensigns on their knees, and were then trooped along the line.

The regiment now formed three sides of a square, and was addressed by the Duke as follows:—

"Colonel Arbuthnot, and you, gentlemen officers, and you, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 72d Highland Regiment, I have attended here this day in compliance with the wishes of your Commanding Officer, and by permission of her Majesty, to present to you your new colours.

The Duke of Wellington's address to the regiment.

"These colours have been consecrated by one of the

highest dignitaries of our Church, and are presented to you in the presence of her Majesty, and of her illustrious and royal guest the King of Prussia, of Prince Albert, and a number of most distinguished personages. They are composed of the colours of the three nations, and bear the cipher of her Majesty; and I have no doubt, from your previous character and your present high state of discipline, that you will guard them under every circumstance to the utmost of your power.

“These colours you are henceforth to consider as your headquarters, and in every circumstance, in all times of privation and distress, you will look to them as your rallying-point. And I would again remind you that their presentation is witnessed by the monarch of one of the most powerful nations in Europe—a nation which boasts of an army which has heretofore been a pattern for all modern troops, and which has done so much towards contributing to the general pacification of Europe. And I am happy to be able to show his Majesty a regiment in such high order. I have long known the 72d Highland Regiment; half a century has now nearly elapsed since I had the pleasure of serving in the same army with them in the plains of Hindustan, and then they were famous for their high order and discipline. Since that period they have been engaged in the conquest of some of the most valuable colonies of the British Crown, and latterly in performing most distinguished services at the Cape of Good Hope. Fourteen years out of the last sixteen they have spent on foreign service, and with only eighteen months at home for their re-forma-

tion and their re-disciplining, appear in their present high state of regularity and order. The best part of a long life has been spent by me in barracks, camps, and cantonments; and it has been my duty, as well as my inclination, always to study how best to promote the health and discipline of the troops; and I have always found it only to be done by paying the strictest regard to regularity and good order, and the greatest attention to the orders of their superiors. I address myself now particularly to the older soldiers, and wish them to understand that their strict attention to their discipline, and respect to their officers, will often have the best effect upon the younger soldiers; and it is therefore their duty to set a good example to their juniors by so doing, and by these means alone can they expect to command the respect and regard of the community amongst whom they are employed. And I have made it my business to inquire particularly, and am rejoiced to find that the 72d have always commanded that respect and regard, wherever they have been stationed, to which their high state of discipline and good order so justly entitles them.

“You will, I am sure, always recollect the circumstances under which these colours are now given into your charge—having been consecrated by one of the highest dignitaries of the Church, in the presence of her Majesty, who now looks down upon you, and of her royal visitor; and I give them into your charge, confident that at all times, under all circumstances, whether at home or abroad, and in all privations, you

will rally round them, and protect them to the utmost of your power."

To this address Colonel Arbuthnot returned the following reply:—

Colonel Arbuthnot's reply.

"My Lord Duke, it would be highly presumptuous in me if I were to make any reply to the address which your Grace has delivered to us; but I cannot avoid stating that it is impossible for me, and indeed I may add, out of the power of any one, to express how deeply I, my officers, non-commissioned officers, and men feel the high honour which has been conferred on us, by having had our colours presented to us by the greatest soldier the world has ever seen, and that in the presence of our Sovereign, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert."

The regiment now re-formed line, and the King of Prussia, Prince Albert, and suite, accompanied by the Duke, walked down the ranks. The battalion then marched past, and after a general salute, returned to their barracks.

91 volunteers to 78th Highlanders, and 10 to St Helena corps. 6th April 1842.

Colonel Arbuthnot having received directions at this time to allow 100 men of his regiment to volunteer to the 78th Highlanders (under orders for India), 72 men accordingly proceeded on the 3d April, and 19 on the 6th of the same month, to join that corps at Canterbury—ten men having, a few weeks previously, been furnished as volunteers to the St Helena corps.

3d April 1842.

On the 3d of April the regiment received the route for Manchester (the 15th Regiment being sent to

relieve it), and marched accordingly in three divisions to Watford, and from thence proceeded by railroad to Manchester. Move to Manchester.

The regiment having again been called upon to furnish volunteers to the 42d Highlanders, 24 men proceeded to join that corps at Stirling. 17th April 1842. Volunteers to 42d.

The strength of the regiment was now reduced to 679 rank and file, and recruiting parties were in consequence sent to various parts of Scotland. Strength of the regiment.

On the 25th May the headquarters of the regiment were moved to Blackburn, with two companies and detachments sent out as follows :— 25th May 1842. Detached throughout manufacturing districts.

Two companies to Stockport, two to Wigan, and two to Bolton-le-Moors ; one company to Rochdale and one to Liverpool.

With the exception of the removal of the headquarters of the regiment to Bolton in September, and of the company at Liverpool to Stockport in July, no change took place in the distribution of the regiment from this time until the month of April in the year following. The different detachments were at times engaged in the suppression of the alarming disturbances which occurred in the manufacturing districts in the course of the autumn of the year 1842, when on two occasions, at Preston and Blackburn, it was found necessary to fire upon the rioters. July and Aug. 1842.

In a General Order dated Horse Guards, 8th October 1842, the following letter from the Secretary of State to the Duke of Wellington (now Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill having resigned the command of the army) was inserted :— 8th Oct. 1842. Employed in the suppression of riots.

“WHITEHALL, 23d September 1842.

“MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to inform your Grace that I have received the Queen’s commands to express her Majesty’s high approval of the good conduct, exemplary forbearance, and steadiness of the military force employed in support of the civil authorities during the disturbances which have unhappily prevailed in many of the Northern and Midland counties.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) “J. R. GRAHAM.”

11th Feb.
1843.
Establish-
ment re-
duced.

By an order dated Horse Guards, 11th February 1843, the establishment of the regiment was reduced to 740 rank and file, and the recruiting parties were in consequence recalled—144 recruits having joined the headquarters since the month of April 1842.

Dublin,
April 1843.

The regiment having now received the route for Ireland, the first division embarked at Liverpool on the 8th April, and arrived in Dublin the following day.

The headquarters embarked on the 11th April, and on the 12th the whole regiment occupied quarters in the Royal Barracks in Dublin.

On the 15th April, Colonel Arbuthnot retired from the command of the regiment, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox, from half-pay, of the 71st Highlanders.

The strength of the regiment at this time was 781 rank and file, being 41 rank and file over the establishment.

22d May
1843.

By an order from the Horse Guards, dated 22d May 1843, the strength of the regiment was again

raised to 800 rank and file, and recruiting parties were in consequence sent to different parts of Scotland.

The garrison of Dublin was at this time composed of the following corps: 5th Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, 36th Regiment, 54th Regiment, 60th Rifles, and 72d Highlanders.

The regiment remained in Dublin until August, when it received the route for Templemore, and marched accordingly in three divisions for that station, leaving detachments of three companies at Naas, and one company at Maryboro.

On the 9th September the headquarters and six companies stationed at Templemore received the route for Fermoy, and marched in three divisions on the 11th, 12th, and 13th insts., arriving at Fermoy on the 15th, 16th, and 18th.

Shortly after the arrival of the headquarters at Fermoy, the detachment at Naas was recalled.

From this time until the month of September in the following year, the regiment was never wholly together, being required to furnish detachments to Maryboro, Mitchelstown, Clogheen, Dunmanway, and Fermoy.

The headquarters remained at Fermoy until the 2d July 1844, when they were removed to Buttevant, leaving the grenadier company in Fermoy barracks, where they had been relieved by the 60th Rifles (under orders for India).

On the 12th August the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, commanding the forces in Ireland.

Early in September the regiment received an order

for the formation of its service and depot companies, it being intended that the former should embark for Gibraltar before the end of the year.¹

24th Sept.
1844.

On the 24th September routes were received for the march of the regiment in four divisions to Cork; and accordingly, on the 30th, the whole regiment occupied quarters in that garrison with the 33d depot, and detachments of the 3d Dragoon Guards and 61st Regiment.

On the 25th November the order arrived for the embarkation of the service companies in H.M. troopship *Resistance* for Gibraltar.

The following was the state of the service companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	5
Major	1	Sergeants	30
Captains	4	Drummers	11
Subalterns	11	Rank and File	541

A detachment from the service companies of one subaltern, three sergeants, and 24 rank and file proceeded from Cork to Gravesend, and from thence, in charge of 200 convicts, to Gibraltar, where they arrived in February 1845.

The following was the state of the depot companies under Bd. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Maclean:—

Major	1	Sergeants	16
Captains	4	Drummers	5
Subalterns	5	Rank and File	234
Staff	—		

¹ In consequence of this order, all detachments were recalled, and the regiment assembled at Buttevant, and the service and depot companies formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox.

The service companies embarked on the 27th November, and after a good passage, landed at Gibraltar on the 12th December, and took up quarters in that garrison, having relieved the 7th Royal Fusiliers, which embarked in H.M.S Resistance for the West Indies.

Gibraltar,
12th Dec.
1844.

The garrison of Gibraltar at this time was composed of the 1st Battalion 1st Royals, 38th Regiment, 2d Battalion 45th Regiment, 72d Highlanders, and 79th Highlanders.

The regiment on its arrival was distributed: four companies at Windmill Hill Barracks, and two companies at Rosia, where they remained until the end of the year 1845, when the six companies moved into the East Casemated Barracks, and the regiment continued in that quarter during its service at Gibraltar.

On the 25th February 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox retired from the command of the regiment, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gascoyne, from half-pay, of the 6th Regiment, who joined the service companies at Gibraltar on the 7th May following.

25th Feb.
1845.
Lieut.-Col.
Lord A.
Lennox
succeeded
by Lieut.-
Col. Chas.
Gascoyne.

By a Circular Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 20th February 1846, the regiment was augmented to 1000 rank and file, the strength of the service companies remaining as before, that of the depot being increased 200 rank and file.

20th Feb.
1846.
Augmen-
tation to
1000 rank
and file.
1847.

On the decease of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell on the — June 1847, Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H., was appointed Colonel of the regiment on the 12th July following.

Lieut.-
Gen. Sir C.
Campbell
succeeded
by Lieut.-
Gen. Sir N.
Douglas,
12th July.

During the whole of its service at Gibraltar, the

regiment was constantly employed in furnishing working-parties and artificers to assist in the construction of the new line of fortification, extending from the lighthouse at Europa Point to Little Bay, and from the New Mole to Chatham Counter Guard. This magnificent work was proceeding with wonderful rapidity, when the regiment quitted Gibraltar.

18th Feb.
1848.
Service
companies
sail from
Gibraltar
for Bar-
badoes.

On the 14th June 1847 it had been notified in garrison orders that the 72d Regiment would embark in the coming autumn for the West Indies; and on the arrival of the Reserve Battalion 67th Regiment, the service companies of the 72d embarked, on the 15th February 1848, on board the Bombay, hired transport, and sailed on the 18th February for Barbadoes.

Previous to the embarkation, the following complimentary order was issued by his Excellency General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Gibraltar :—

GARRISON ORDERS.

“GIBRALTAR, 12th February 1848.

“The eminently soldier-like qualities, the correct and zealous performance of all duties, and the general reputable conduct of the 72d Highlanders during their service in Gibraltar, entitle them to the fullest encomiums of the General Commanding.

“Wherever the regiment goes, the General Commanding is confident it will confer credit on the profession, and on quitting this station it leaves an

impression of esteem on the garrison and community that absence will not efface or impair."

The state of the service companies when they embarked, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoyne, was as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	4
Major	1	Sergeants	30
Captains	5	Drummers	11
Lieutenants	8	Rank and File	571
Ensign	1		

After a favourable passage of twenty-three days, the regiment arrived in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 12th of March 1848, landed on the 14th, and occupied quarters in the Brick Barracks, St Anns.

14th March
1848.
The regi-
ment lands
at Barba-
does.

At this time the 66th Regiment, which had arrived from Gibraltar about three weeks previously, occupied the Stone Barracks at St Anns. These barracks had been vacated in the month of January by the 88th Regiment, and that corps encamped on the Savannah in consequence of several of the men having been attacked with and died of yellow fever during the months of December and January (the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Phibbs, also died); but the regiment was now healthy, and had proceeded to relieve the detachments of the 19th Regiment in the islands, which corps assembled at Barbadoes, and proceeded in April to Canada in the Bombay.

However, in the month of April some men of the 66th were admitted into hospital with yellow fever, and some deaths occurred; and this continued until, in the month of August, they became so numerous,

that early in September the regiment was moved into camp in rear of the Brick Barracks. In the month of October the men of the Royal Artillery were also encamped; and in this month the 72d, which had hitherto been remarkably healthy, was visited by this pestilential disease. On the 13th of October the assistant-surgeon, Dr Irwin, died of it, and it spread very rapidly among the men. On the 15th November the regiment moved out of the Brick Barracks into tents at about a mile distant, placed on the site of where the Naval Hospital stood. It had been destroyed by the hurricane in 1831.

The disease continued to spread until the end of the month of December, and within the three months 12 officers (out of 14), 26 non-commissioned officers, and 177 men were attacked; and 4 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, and 42 men died of it. After this no more cases occurred except one—Captain Moylan—who, taken ill on the 21st January, died on the 25th.

By a Circular Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 29th January 1849, and received the 9th March 1849, the regiment, being in the colonies, was ordered to be reduced to 770 rank and file.¹

In consequence of riots at St Lucia, a detachment of the 72d Regiment, consisting of 1 captain, 3 subal-

¹ Regiments in the colonies at an establishment of—

	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.
Service companies . . .	31	11	540
Depot companies . . .	16	6	230
Total . . .	47	17	770

terns, and 100 rank and file, was sent off at a few hours' notice on the 12th March. When it arrived, order had been restored; the detachment, however, remained at St Lucia, being quartered at Pigeon Island, until it was relieved by a company of the 66th Regiment on the 16th of June.

On the 6th of June the regiment received orders to move from the encampment; and on the 9th of June it had returned to, and was quartered in, the Brick Barracks.

On the 11th of September 1849, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gascoyne retired from the command of the regiment, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman Murray, from half-pay, of the 17th Regiment, who joined the service companies at Barbadoes on the 7th December following.

11th Sept.
1849.
Lieut.-Col.
Chas. Gas-
coyne suc-
ceeded by
Lieut.-Col.
Freeman
Murray.

In consequence of a riot at Trinidad, the flank companies were sent off to that island at a few hours' notice on the 10th of October, and were afterwards detached to St Joseph's and San Fernando.

Flank com-
panies to
Trinidad,
10th Oct.
1849.

On the 19th December 1849 the headquarters embarked at Barbadoes on board the Princess Royal transport for Trinidad, where they landed on the 24th December, and occupied the Barracks at St James's, relieving the headquarters of the 88th Regiment.

19th Dec.
1849.
Headquar-
ters move
from Bar-
badoes to
Trinidad.

The flank companies joined and formed the headquarters of the regiment in the commencement of January, having been relieved by No. 4 company.

Flank com-
panies join
and form
headquar-
ters, Jan.
1850,
Trinidad.

The distribution of the regiment at this period was as follows—viz. : At

Trinidad—Grenadier, light, and No. 4 company.

Demerara—Nos. 1 and 2 companies.

Grenada—No. 3 company.

Tobago—Detachment of 30 men.

Return to
Barbadoes,
12th May
1851.

The regiment continued detached as above until the 12th May 1851, when the headquarters, having been relieved by the headquarters of the 34th Regiment, embarked at Trinidad on board the Chatham transport for Barbadoes, where they landed on the 23d, and again occupied the Brick Barracks, the several detachments above-mentioned having previously been conveyed there in the same ship, under the command of Major Gaisford.

Embark for
Halifax,
8th July
1851.

On the 8th July the regiment embarked on board H.M.S. Hercules for Halifax, Nova Scotia (having been relieved by the 69th Regiment from Malta), where it arrived on the 22d, after a fine passage of fourteen days, landed on the 30th, and marched into the South Barracks, relieving the 38th Regiment, which then embarked for England.

March for
New Brunswick, 8th
Sept. 1851.

On the 8th of September the regiment commenced its march for New Brunswick to relieve the 97th Regiment; and on the 26th of the same month the headquarters arrived at Fredericton, relieving the headquarters of the 97th.

The distribution of the regiment at this period was as follows—viz.: At

Fredericton—Grenadier, light, and No. 3 company.

St John—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 companies.

St Andrew's—Detachment of 20 men.

8th March
1852.

Augment.

By a circular letter dated War Office, 8th March 1852, the regiment was augmented to 850 rank and

file; the strength of the service companies remaining as before, that of the depot being increased 100 rank and file.

In the month of April in this year, No 4. company proceeded from St John to Prince Edward's Island; and small detachments were sent from the same place to Annapolis and Windsor, Nova Scotia.

On the 23d April an order was received, per electric telegraph, directing the headquarters of the 72d Highlanders to leave Fredericton on the 26th inst. for Halifax; on which day the headquarters accordingly, consisting of grenadier, light, and part of No. 3 company, embarked on board a river steamer for St John's, from whence, on the following day—viz., 27th April—they were transhipped to the Ospray steamer (which had landed the headquarters of the 76th Regiment, arrived a few days previously in Halifax from Malta in H.M. steamer Simoom), and on 29th April reached Halifax, occupying the South Barracks, a portion of the 97th Foot being also quartered in them, on the eve of departure for England.

On the 12th May the detachment of 72d Highlanders from St Andrew's and St John's, under a field-officer, Major Gaisford; on the 20th May the company No. 4 from Prince Edward's Island; and on the 17th June the subaltern's party from Annapolis, —joined headquarters, completing the concentration of the regiment, now greatly reduced through desertion and other casualties during their service in New Brunswick.

tion to 850
rank and
file.

April.
Detach-
ments to
Prince
Edward's
Island and
Nova
Scotia.

26th April
1853.
Return to
Halifax.

CASUALTIES BY DESERTION AND DISCHARGE between August
1851 and April 1853.

<i>Deserted.</i>					<i>Privates.</i>
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	57
Annapolis detachment	.	.	.	.	8
Prince Edward's Island	.	.	.	.	5
Total					<hr/> 71
<i>Discharged.</i>					
Sergeants	.	.	.	.	2
Corporals	.	.	.	.	6
Privates	.	.	.	.	33
Total					<hr/> 41

Appoint-
ment of
pipe-major
and pipers.

By a letter dated Horse Guards, 28th January 1854, the regiment was allowed an addition of one pipe-major and five pipers.

20th Feb.
1854.
Augmen-
tation to
1000 rank
and file.

By a circular dated War Office, 20th February 1854, the establishment of the regiment was increased to 1000 rank and file, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers.

1st March
1854.
Transfers
to 42d and
79th Regi-
ments.

On the 1st March 1854, 132 men were transferred from the depot to the 42d and 79th Highlanders, those corps having been ordered out with the expedition sent to Turkey; at the same time, an order was given that the recruiting parties of the regiment should raise men for the corps sent on service, so that at this time the 72d was about 330 rank and file under the establishment, and with little prospect of being recruited up to it.

5th May
1854.
Lieut.-Col.
F. Murray

On the 5th May 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman Murray retired from the command of the regiment, having exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel William

Raikes Faber. This officer never joined, but on the 23d June 1854 exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser, of the 35th Regiment.

By a circular dated War Office, 13th June 1854, the establishment of the regiment was increased to 12 companies of 100 rank and file each.

On the 7th October 1854, the service companies stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under command of Major R. P. Sharp, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Europe on the shortest notice; and on the 12th of the same month they embarked on board the steamer Alps for conveyance to Dublin, and landed at Kingstown on the 24th, proceeding at once by railway to Limerick, and occupied the new barracks,—the depot, under the command of Major J. W. Gaisford, from Galway, having marched in there a few days previous. The state of the service companies when they embarked was as follows:—

Major	1	Sergeants	32
Captains	5	Drummers	11
Lieutenants	10	Rank and File	453
Staff	5		

On the 1st November 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser assumed the command of the regiment, which was at once formed into 12 companies, and the depot and service companies amalgamated.

On the 23d November 1854 a letter was received from the Horse Guards, desiring that the regiment should be held in readiness to embark for Malta.

succeeded by Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber, and afterwards by Lieut.-Col. James Fraser. Augmentation of the regiment to 12 companies, 13th June 1854. Return of the service companies to Europe.

1st Nov. 1854. Letter of readiness for foreign service, 23d Nov. 1854.

Lieut.-Col. On the 1st December 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel
 Jas. Fraser James Fraser retired from the command of the regi-
 succeeded ment by the sale of his commission, and was succeeded
 by Lieut.- by Major R. P. Sharp, this being the first occasion on
 Col. R. P. which the Lieutenant-Colonelcy had been given in the
 Sharp, 1st regiment for many years.
 Dec. 1854.

Service and On the 1st December 1854 the regiment was
 depot com- again formed into 8 service and 4 depot companies,
 panies the latter being under the command of Major J.
 formed. W. Gaisford.

The service On the 9th December 1854 the service companies
 companies left Limerick by railway for Buttevant, where they
 leave Lim- remained until the 14th of the same month, when
 erick to em- they proceeded to Cork, and embarked the same day
 bark for on board H.M.S. Neptune, 120 guns, for Malta, where
 Malta. they arrived on the 4th January 1855, and landed
 the following day, occupying the Floriana Barracks,
 and relieving the 14th Regiment, which embarked for
 the Crimea in a few days. The strength of the ser-
 vice companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, when
 they landed at Malta, was as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	5
Major	1	Sergeants	43
Captains	8	Drummers	14
Lieutenants	10	Rank and File	520
Ensigns	4		

Embark for On the 22d May 1855 the regiment embarked,
 the Crimea, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Sharp, on
 22d May board the Alma steamship, and sailed from Malta for
 1855. service in the Crimea. The following was the strength
 of the regiment :—

Field-Officers . . .	2	Sergeants . . .	40
Captains . . .	8	Corporals . . .	36
Lieutenants . . .	10	Drummers . . .	17
Ensigns . . .	5	Privates . . .	514
Staff . . .	5		

Arrived at Balaklava on the 29th May; remained outside the harbour at anchor until 31st May; received the order and sailed to join the expedition at Kertch, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown. Reached Kertch on the 1st June, and remained on board ship until the 10th June. During the time the regiment was at Kertch, the cholera broke out in a most malignant form, and during the last six days carried off 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 19 privates; but it ceased as soon as the ship left.

Balaklava,
29th May
1855.

On the 10th June the regiment arrived at Balaklava, disembarked on the 13th, encamped that night on the plain, and marched to the front of Sevastopol the following day, and were attached to a brigade composed of 3d Regiment and 31st Regiment, under the command of Colonel Van Straubenzee of the 3d Regiment. On the 15th June the regiment commenced doing duty in the trenches of the Right Attack.

On the 30th June the regiment was appointed to the Highland Brigade, composed of the 42d, 79th, and 93d Highlanders, under Brigadier-General Cameron, 42d. This Brigade was the 2d of the 1st Division; the other Brigade that of the Guards,—the whole under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had the local rank of lieutenant-general.

The regiment continued doing duty in the trenches

until 26th August, on which day the Highland Brigade was moved to Kamara in support of the Sardinian outposts, an attack being expected in that direction, notwithstanding the repulse the enemy had met with from the French and Sardinian troops at the Trakter Bridge on the Tchernaya river on the 16th of August 1855.

In the beginning of July 1855, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Sharp having obtained sick leave of absence to England, handed over the command of the regiment to Major William Parke.

On the 18th June the greater part of the regiment was in the trenches, under the command of Major W. Parke; the remaining few were stationed, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, in rear of the 21-gun battery.

On the 22d June a second lieutenant-colonel, four captains, and the proportionate number of subalterns, were added to the establishment of the regiment, which, by a War Office circular of the 20th August 1855, was now fixed at sixteen companies—

Colonel	1	Staff	7
Lieutenant-Colonels	2	Sergeants	109
Majors	2	Corporals	100
Captains	16	Drummers and Pipers	47
Lieutenants	26	Privates	1900
Ensigns	14		

16th July
1855.

On the 16th July a draft, under command of Captain Cecil Rice, composed of

Subalterns	3	Drummers	2
Staff	1	Rank and File	245
Sergeants	3		

joined from the depot of the regiment, amongst whom was a large proportion of volunteers from other corps. After they had been in camp and done duty in the trenches for about one fortnight, cholera broke out again in the regiment, and carried off thirty-five men—with one exception, belonging to the last draft. This frightful disease lasted about six weeks. Assistant-Surgeon D. Doherty (who came out with the draft) had a severe attack of cholera, but recovered, and was sent to England, having been promoted to a second-class staff-surgeon.

On the 8th September the Brigade marched from the camp at Kamara to the trenches, and occupied the 3d Parallel during the time the French stormed and took the Malakoff Tower and works, and the unsuccessful attempt of the English to take the Redan. Between four and five o'clock that afternoon the 72d was ordered to, and held, the 5th Parallel (that part of it in front of the Redan), [and] was to have led the storming party in another attack on the Redan at daylight on the 9th September, had not the Russians evacuated the south side of Sevastopol during the night, effecting a most masterly retreat, covered by successive explosions of their magazines, mines, &c., and thereby closing this memorable siege.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Simpson, shortly afterwards resigned. He had been appointed to the supreme command on the death of Lord Raglan in June 1855.

Major-General Codrington was appointed Commander-in-Chief shortly after the fall of Sevastopol.

Quartermaster John McDonald, 72d, was wounded by a Minie bullet on the 8th, soon after the regiment entered the trenches. He died from the effects on the 16th September. The regiment lost in him a most useful, active, and intelligent officer.

The losses of the regiment on the 8th were but slight: one private (Private J. Robson) killed; 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 16 privates wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gaisford arrived from England on the 15th September, and assumed the command of the regiment from Major Parke. The latter end of October, Lieutenant-Colonel Gaisford returned to England, retired from the service by the sale of his commission, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Parke, who again took over the command of the regiment.

Lieut.-Col.
Gaisford
retires by
the sale of
his com-
mission,
23d Nov.
1855.

The regiment was now constantly employed on fatigues, carrying up wooden huts from Balaklava—it having been decided that the Highland Brigade, which had been joined by the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Royal Regiment and the 92d Highlanders from Gibraltar—which latter regiment arrived shortly after the fall of Sevastopol—should now be made into the Highland Division; the 2d Brigade to consist of the Royal Regiment, 71st Highland Light Infantry (at Kertch), and the 72d Highlanders, under Brigadier-General Horn, C.B., of the 20th Regiment, and be quartered near Kamara during the winter.

3d Oct.
1855.

On the 3d October 1855, to the extreme regret of the Division, Sir Colin Campbell suddenly left for England. The command of the Division now devolved

upon Brigadier-General Cameron, C.B., of the 1st Brigade, who shortly obtained the local rank of major-general on being confirmed in the command. He was succeeded temporarily in command of the 1st Brigade by Colonel Atterly, 92d Highlanders.

Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., succeeds General Simpson in command of the army, with local rank of lieutenant-general. 11th Nov. 1855.

On the 12th October the regiment moved into huts in their new encampment for the winter, the situation of which was most favourable,—well sheltered, with good water, [and] plenty of wood for fuel; the spot had been occupied by Turkish troops during the summer. The winter during the months of January, February, and part of December was severe, with wonderfully rapid variations of temperature; but the regiment continued remarkably healthy, were well fed, and admirably clothed, added to which they received a field allowance of 6d. per diem extra pay.

On the 15th February 1856, Sir Colin Campbell returned to the Crimea, and was appointed to command a Corps d'Armée, which, however, was never embodied or collected. 15th Feb. 1856.

On the 1st March 1856 it appeared in General Orders that an armistice had been signed. Suspension of arms; the river Tchernaya, from the ruins of the village of Tchorgoun to Sevastopol, the boundary line. No one allowed to cross the river. 1st March 1856.

On the 30th March 1856 a treaty of peace was signed in Paris. The Court of St James's was represented by Lord Clarendon. 30th March 1856.

On the 2d April salutes were fired to commemorate and announce the peace to the Allied armies in the Crimea.

The communication with the interior of the country was shortly opened, and the great majority of the officers of the British army availed themselves of the permission.

17th April
1856.

On the 17th April a review of the British army was held on the heights in front of Sevastopol, in honour of General Luders, the Russian Commander-in-Chief at that time. Marshal Pelissier (since made Duc du Malahkoff) and the Sardinian Commander-in-Chief were present. The appearance of the British was worthy of the admiration they met with from the distinguished officers who inspected them. The British cavalry, with the exception of the 11th Hussars, was all at Scutari, having wintered there.

The army commenced embarking from the Crimea the beginning of June. On the 15th of this month the 72d were ordered from their camp near the mountain gorge leading into the valley of Vernoutka, which extends in the direction of Baidar, into Kadikoi, the other regiments of the Highland Division having embarked for England.

6th July
1856.

On the 16th June the 72d marched into Kadikoi, occupied huts, and were attached to a brigade under Brigadier-General Warren, and employed on fatigues, shipping stores, &c., from Balaklava, until the regiment embarked and sailed for England in H.M.S. Sanspareil, Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., and after a most favourable passage, anchored off Spithead on the 29th July.

29th July
1856.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 72D WHO SERVED DURING THE
WHOLE PERIOD OF SERVICE OF THE REGIMENT IN THE CRIMEA.

	Field- Officers.	Cap- tains.	Subal- terns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Cor- porals.	Drum- mers.	Privates.
Strength of regiment em- barked at Malta, 22d May 1855	2	8	15	5	40	36	17	514
Officers and men who embarked with the regiment, and who returned having served the whole time in the campaign	3	5	7	3	39	31	12	382
Strength of the regiment on their return to England.	4	9	13	7	45	36	16	644

INVALIDS FROM CRIMEA.

	Offi- cers.	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.	Total.
Sent to Great Britain as in- valids	9	4	3	76 ¹	92
Wounded in Crimea . . .	1	1	..	49	51

DEATHS IN THE REGIMENT IN CRIMEA.

	Offi- cers.	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.	Total.
Died of cholera . . .	...	3	1	71	75
Died of various diseases . .	...	2	...	12	14
Killed or died of wounds . .	1	...	1	10	12
Total deaths . . .	1	5	2	93	101

¹ Nine from wounds, who are included in the return of wounded.

"Sevastopol" on
colours,
16th Oct.
1855.

Issue of the
Enfield
rifle, 18th
Sept. 1855.

By a General Order dated Horse Guards, 16th October 1855, the regiment was allowed to wear "Sevastopol" on the colours.

The regiment received the new pattern Enfield rifle on the 18th September 1855.

The first issue of silver medals for the Crimea took place on the 12th December 1855.

The following OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES received distinctions as enumerated below :—

Legion of Honour (— Class).

Lieutenant-Colonel William Parke.

Major A. D. Thellusson.

The Emperor Napoleon III.'s Military Decoration.

No. 1755. Corporal A. Duncan, No. 2 Company.

" 871. Private Thomas Alison, Grenadier Company.

" 1491. Private John Harper, Light Company.

" 1925. Private Samuel M'Neish, Light Company.

The Distinguished-Service Medal, with Gratuity.

	Colour-Sergeant J. White . . .	(annuity) £15
No. 1835.	Sergeant John Forbes . . .	(gratuity) 10
" 2347.	Corporal John Rennie . . .	" 10
" 1364.	Corporal William Williams . . .	" 10
" 1664.	Private Alexander Cameron . . .	" 5
" 1831.	Private Robert Smart . . .	" 5
" 1860.	Private Marshall Jamieson . . .	" 5
" 1891.	Private Charles Kennedy . . .	" 5
" 1894.	Private Thomas Richardson . . .	" 5
" 2501.	Private David Peacock . . .	" 5
" 2637.	Private William Hislop . . .	" 5
" 3107.	Lance-Corporal John Youile . . .	" 5
" 3488.	Private John Murdoch . . .	" 5
" 2445.	Corporal William Allan . . .	" 10
" 1487.	Corporal Lewis Gordon . . .	" 10
" 2829.	Drummer Thomas O'Connor . . .	" 5

The regiment disembarked from H.M.S. Sanspareil on the 31st July at Portsmouth, and proceeded the same day to Aldershot camp.

31st July
1856.

On the 1st August the 72d Highlanders, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, were inspected by her Majesty the Queen. The regiment paraded in H.M. order in the grounds attached to the royal pavilion.

Aldershot
camp.
Inspected
by her
Majesty
the Queen.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her entire approbation of the appearance of the regiment and the steadiness of the men under arms.

On the 16th August the 72d Highlanders were inspected by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, who expressed himself as most satisfied with the appearance and soldierlike bearing of the men under arms.

16th Aug.
1856.
Inspected
by H.R.H.
the Duke
of Cam-
bridge.
27th Aug.
1856.

On the 27th August the headquarters of the regiment, consisting of the flank companies, No. 3, 4, and 5 companies, left Aldershot by railroad for Portsmouth, and embarked that afternoon for Guernsey, disembarked on the 28th, and were under the orders of Major-General Harding, C.B., the Governor of the island.

The regiment was broken up into detachments over the whole island. Headquarters and the two flank companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, occupied Castle Cornet; No. 3 company Vale Castle, a dilapidated old building; No. 4 Fort Le Marchant; No. 5 Terbourg.

The remaining three companies, under Brevet-Major Alison, arrived in Guernsey on the 2d, and proceeded

Alderney.
2d Sept.
1856.

the same day to Alderney, there to be stationed. They had been joined at Portsmouth by a draft lately arrived from Malta, consisting of 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 89 rank and file. A proportion of these men was retained and landed in Guernsey.

The regiment is in a most unsatisfactory position thus divided into so many small detachments after a lengthened period of nearly twelve years' foreign service, during a great part of which they have been similarly situated.

Reduction
of the
army, 10th
Nov. 1856.

By a General Order bearing date War Department, 4th November 1856, the establishment of the regiment was ordered to be reduced from the 10th November 1856 so as to consist as under.

The distribution was ordered on the 29th November 1856 by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, as follows:—

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants (including schoolmaster).	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Eight service companies .	1	1	2	8	10	6	6	47	21	32	768
Four depot companies .	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	20	4	16	184
Twelve companies .	1	1	2	12	14	10	6	67	25	48	952
										1000	

10th Nov.
1856.

Lieut.-Col.
Wm. Parke
succeeds
Lieut.-Col.
R. P.
Sharp.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Sharp was permitted to exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel William Parke, the second lieutenant-colonel to be included in the reduction in his stead. Lieutenant-Colonel Parke accord-

ingly succeeded to the command of the regiment from the 10th November 1856. The four junior captains were placed on half-pay. The supernumerary subalterns exceeding the number of the establishment are borne as supernumeraries until they fall into clear vacancies or are otherwise provided for.

In order to carry out the above reduction in the army, most regiments being considerably above the new establishment, instructions were issued on the 5th September 1856 ordering the discharge of weakly men, invalids, bad characters, and men under the standard size, now raised to 5 feet 6 inches.

A new system was likewise adopted of consolidating the depots of all regiments, whether at home or abroad, into battalions under lieutenant-colonels or colonels. The four depot companies of the 72d were ordered from Paisley to Fort George, to be formed into a battalion, together with those of 71st and 92d Highlanders, to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, late second lieutenant-colonel 79th Highlanders.

On the 24th January 1857, 77 men of the regiment were discharged "on reduction of the army."

24th Jan.
1857.

On the 6th February, 1 sergeant and 30 privates were further ordered to be reduced.

Reduction.

On the 28th February, 25 volunteers were sent from the regiment to the 93d Highlanders, under orders for the East Indies.

Volunteers
to 93d
High-
landers.

By Horse Guards letter, bearing date 12th March 1857, the establishment of the regiment was ordered to be as follows:—

12th March
1857.

	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.
Service companies . . .	46	17	720
Depot companies . . .	16	8	180

Sixty rank and file, with the service companies, being considered supernumerary, and to be absorbed.

30th April
1857.

By Circular Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 30th April 1857—although the establishments of regiments are to remain unaltered—the authorised strength of regiments is as follows, viz. :—

	Staff-ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.
Infantry, except those in India and Colo- nial corps }	7	55	25	840

The effectives of regiments of infantry at home will be thus divided :—

	Staff-ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Drum- mers.	Rank and file.
Eight service companies .	7	39	21	660
Four depot companies .	...	16	4	180
Total . . .	7	55	25	840

23d April
1857.
Shorncliffe
camp.

On the 22d April 1857 the headquarters, with grenadier and light companies of the regiment, left Guernsey in the merchant-steamer Sylph, sailed in the afternoon, and reached Portsmouth on the morning of the 23d, and proceeded direct by the South Coast railroad to Shorncliffe camp—the detachment from Alderney, under Major Mackenzie, having arrived on the 21st inst.; the remainder of the regiment, under Major Thellusson, arrived on the 27th inst.

Garrison consists of 6th Dragoons, 44th Regiment, 79th Highlanders, and 72d Highlanders.

Before leaving the island of Guernsey, the following

address was presented to the regiment from the Bailiff in behalf of the Royal Court of the island :—

“ GUERNSEY, 22d April 1857.

“ SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Royal Court of this island, to express the regret that it feels at the departure of the 72d Highlanders. The inhabitants of Guernsey rejoiced at receiving on their shores a corps which had borne its part in maintaining in the Crimea the glory of the British arms.

“ The soldierlike bearing of the men, and the friendly dispositions that they have so generally evinced, will long be borne in mind by all classes of society.

“ To the officers the acknowledgments of the Royal Court are more especially due for their ready co-operation with the civil power, and their constant endeavours to promote a good understanding with the inhabitants.

“ In giving expression to the feelings of consideration and esteem entertained by the Royal Court towards yourself and the corps under your command, I have the further gratification of adding that wherever the service of their country may call them, in peace or in war, the 72d Highlanders may feel assured that the best wishes of the people of Guernsey will ever attend them.

“ I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) “ PETER STAFFORD CAREY,
Bailiff of Guernsey.

“ To LT.-COLONEL PARKE,
Commanding 72d Highlanders.”

Shorncliffe, 1857. On the arrival of the regiment in Shorncliffe, they were placed under the orders of Major-General Lord West, C.B., commanding the Brigade; the district under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B.

The regiment remained in camp at Shorncliffe during the summer of 1857.

5th Aug. 1857. Order of readiness for India. On the 5th August 1857 an order of readiness was received for the immediate embarkation of the regiment for India,—the establishment of the regiment to be augmented to 1200 rank and file, and divided as follows:—

	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Ten service companies .	2	2	10	12	8	7	57	21	1000
Two depot companies .	...	...	2	2	2	...	10	4	200
	2	2	12	14	10	7	67	25	1200

Inspected by Sir Fred. Love, K.C.B. On the 7th August the regiment was inspected by Sir Frederick Love, who was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with the regiment, and to state his intention of reporting the same to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

On the 25th August a draft, consisting of 2 captains, 2 subalterns, — sergeants, — drummers, — rank and file, joined from the depot at Fort George, under Captain Crombie. On the 26th August the regiment received 60 volunteers from the 98th Regiment, quartered in Shorncliffe camp.

Volunteers from 98th Regiment. 24th Aug. 1857. On the 24th August 1857 the regiment was in-

spected at Shorncliffe by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, who was graciously pleased to present the regiment with new colours.

Presentation of colours by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The regiment received his Royal Highness in line with the usual royal salute. The new colours, placed in front of the centre of the line, were then consecrated by the chaplain of the Brigade, the Rev. J. Parker, and were received from the hands of his Royal Highness by Lieutenants Brownlow and Richardson, who then, accompanied by the grenadier company under Captain Rice, trooped the new colours up and down the line, the old colours having been cased and carried off with usual honours.¹ The regiment was then formed into three sides of a square, and was addressed by his Royal Highness, who passed the highest encomiums upon the conduct, discipline, and appearance of the regiment. Unfortunately his Royal Highness's speech was not retained, there being no reporter present, and it was only distinctly heard by those officers and men who were immediately near his Royal Highness.

The regiment then marched past in slow and quick time, and went through several manœuvres under his Royal Highness's personal superintendence.

His Royal Highness was again pleased to express to Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, in command of the regiment, his entire and unqualified approbation.

On the 26th August the first detachment of the 72d Highlanders, consisting of 296 men and 14

26th Aug. 1857.
First detachment

¹ The old colours were sent to Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. of Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, Ross-shire.

of 72d em-
barked for
Bombay.

officers, under the command of Major Thellusson, left Shorncliffe for Portsmouth, and embarked the same day in Matilda Atheling, sailing vessel, for Bombay.

4th Sept.
1857.

On the 4th September the headquarters of the regiment, consisting of grenadier, No. 4, and light companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, left Shorncliffe for Portsmouth, and embarked in screw-steamer Scotia for Bombay, and sailed on the 8th September. Touched at St Vincent's, Cape de Verd, on the 24th September, for the purpose of coaling, which was completed by the night of the 25th. The regiment was perfectly healthy, and continued so.

Reach
Bombay,
Dec. 1857.

On the 26th October the headquarters reached Cape Town, sailed again on the 31st October, and anchored in Bombay harbour on the 9th December; landed on the 10th, and occupied barracks at Colaba. A wing of her Majesty's 95th Regiment was the only portion of Queen's infantry of the line in the garrison, and they shortly afterwards proceeded into Guzerat. Part of her Majesty's 33d Regiment, from Mauritius, parts of 56th, 18th, and 89th Queen's Regiments, have arrived in this Presidency, but are detached in different stations up the country. Everything in this Presidency is at present apparently tranquil.

Bombay,
January
1858.

On the 28th December the steamer Prince Albert, with a detachment of three companies of the regiment under Major Mackenzie, and on the 5th January Matilda Atheling, sailing vessel, arrived. The detachment of the regiment in the latter was under Major Thellusson, and landed in the highest order and condition after a long voyage, having been at sea since

the 28th August 1857. This detachment was composed of four companies. They disembarked without a single prisoner or man in hospital, and the conduct of the men during the voyage had been most praiseworthy. The whole regiment was now together in Colaba (four companies encamped), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Parke. The following is the state of the regiment in January 1858 :—

Field-officers . . .	3	Sergeants . . .	58
Captains . . .	10	Drummers and Pipers	18
Subalterns . . .	19	Corporals . . .	41
Staff . . .	8	Privates . . .	766
Grand total . . .			923

On 31st December 1857 the regiment was placed under orders for Guzerat, the 51st Regiment having arrived in Calcutta from England.

On the 14th January 1858 the regiment embarked on board the East India Company steamers Auckland and Berenice, for the Bay of Cambay, and disembarked at Tankaria Bunder on the 17th. Two companies of the regiment were left in Bombay, intended for detachment at Surat and Broach. On the 18th January the regiment left Tankaria for Baroda, which it reached on the 23d January.

Two hundred men of the regiment were detained at Baroda by the British Resident at the court of the Quikwar of Baroda and Guzerat, to be present in case of force being required in the disarming of the people. The constant exposure and severe marching to which these detachments were subjected, rendered it a trying service. The men continued very healthy throughout the whole regiment.

31st Dec.
1857.
Under
orders for
Guzerat.
14th Jan.
1858.
The regi-
ment em-
barks from
Bombay
for Gu-
zerat.

The two companies of the regiment which had been left in Bombay, shortly followed and joined the others at Baroda. They were not, however, kept together, but were moved by companies from village to village, collecting arms and carrying out executions.

The remaining six companies of the regiment left Baroda on the 23d January, and reached Ahmedabad on the 31st January, and Deesa on the 13th February. The climate at this season is favourable to marching, the nights and early mornings cold, so that the men, although lately landed from boardship after a long voyage, suffered not from fatigue, and were in excellent health.

On the 15th February the regiment left Deesa for Nusseerabad. On the 18th, at Mount Aboo, the sanatorium station for European troops in this command, a few delicate men of the regiment were left, to rejoin on the regiment's returning into quarters.

Death of
Major Mackenzie at
Burr, 5th
March
1858.

On the 5th March, at a village called Burr, the regiment sustained a great loss by the death of Major Mackenzie of Glack, from smallpox. He was the senior major of the regiment, and universally esteemed. This frightful disease did not spread; every precautionary measure was taken. The children of the camp-followers, amongst whom there were a few cases, were not permitted to accompany the regiment.

Nusseer-
abad, 8th
March
1858.
The regi-
ment joins
the Divi-

On the 8th March, the regiment reached Nusseerabad, and here joined the Division under Major-General Roberts, of the East India Company's service, destined for field service in Rajpootanah, and more especially for operations against the city of Kotah.

The cantonment of Nusseerabad no longer existed, having been laid in ruins by the mutineers.

sion unde
Major-
General
Roberts.

The force here collected consisted of one troop of Horse Artillery (Bombay), two batteries Bombay Artillery, eighteen heavy siege-train guns of different calibres, one company Royal Engineers, one company of Bombay Sappers, four small mountain-train guns (mortars), 1st Regiment of Bombay Lancers, a strong detachment of Scinde Irregular Horse (Jacob's), a detachment of Guzerat Irregular Horse, her Majesty's 72d Highlanders, 83d and 95th Regiments, and 10th and 12th Native Infantry.

This force was divided into one cavalry and two infantry brigades; the cavalry under Colonel Smith, 3d Dragoon Guards, who had not joined. The first infantry Brigade was under Colonel Macan of the Company's service, and consisted of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, a wing of her Majesty's 83d Regiment, and 12th and 10th Native Infantry. The second infantry Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, 72d Highlanders, consisted of her Majesty's 72d, a wing of 83d, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry, which latter regiment joined on the march to Kotah, having marched from Hyderabad in Scinde.

A second troop of Bombay Horse Artillery likewise joined the Division after its departure from Nusseerabad from Scinde.

The whole artillery of the force was under Lieutenant-Colonel Price, R.A.

The cavalry was placed temporarily under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, 1st Bombay Lancers.

This force was shortly increased by the arrival of her Majesty's 8th Hussars and two squadrons of the 2d Bombay Cavalry.

11th March
1858.
March
from Nus-
seerabad to
Kotah.

On the 11th March the regiment, under command of Major Thellusson, who had succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, left Nusseerabad with the 2d Brigade. (the 1st Brigade being one day in advance), *en route* to Kotah, a distance of ——— miles. The principal places passed through were Sawur, strongly fortified; Jehaspoor, a straggling and ill-defended town; and Boondee, this last a very strong position. Situated on the face of a range of mountains, approached on one side through a narrow winding gorge capable of being defended with ease, this gorge or narrow valley runs below the city of Boondee, and opens out into the vast plain which the city and castle overlook.

Boondee is surrounded by substantially built irregular walls, bastions, and defences, which extend to the summit of the mountain, on the side of which this curious, interesting, and beautifully situated city is built. Here the 2d joined the 1st Brigade, only two days' march from Kotah.

22d March
1858.
Kotah.

On the 22d March the Division reached Kotah, and encamped on the left bank of the river Chumbul, opposite the city of Kotah, but was subsequently forced to shift position more to the rear on account of the enemy opening with his artillery, and his round-shot reaching the camp.

The regiment was on the extreme right of the line of the encampment, the cavalry on extreme left; the whole exactly opposite the city, and parallel with the river.

The origin and cause of the operations against Kotah were as follows, or nearly so:—

The Rajah of Kotah had always professed himself an ally of the British Government. For many years a British resident had been attached to his court. When the mutiny at Neemuch broke out amongst the Bengal troops, the British resident, Major Burton, had left Kotah for a short time on business or otherwise. During his absence the Rajah warned Major Burton that his return to Kotah was unadvisable, as the inhabitants had taken part and been joined by mutineers from Nusseerabad, Mundesore, and Neemuch, who in considerable numbers had taken refuge in the city. Major Burton returned to Kotah, and with his two sons was barbarously murdered. The Rajah refuses to join his subjects against the British Government, shuts himself up in his palace, which is situated in one of the strongly fortified quarters of the city, and is regularly besieged by his own subjects, now aided by the rebels, mutineers, and disaffected of Rajpootanah from the neighbouring States.

To avenge the foul murder of the British resident, Kotah. inquire into, and, if necessary, punish the conduct of the Rajah, were the primary objects of the expedition, of which the regiment now formed part.

On the 24th March two batteries were erected on the banks of river Chumbul, one on the right, the other on the left of our position: the enemy opened a steady and well-directed fire. On the 26th, at the invitation of the Rajah, Major-General Roberts placed

Assault,
30th March
1858.

a body of troops in the retrenched quarter of the city which was still in the Rajah's possession. Two hundred men of her Majesty's 83d Regiment, and the rifle company of 13th Native Infantry, were crossed over the river. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th March, preparations were made for bringing over some of the heavy ordnance and mortars, to be placed in position within the Rajah's quarter, it having been decided by the Major-General to assault the enemy's portion of the city on the 30th inst., after a few hours' heavy fire from all our guns and mortars. Accordingly, at 2 A.M. on the morning of that day, three columns of 500 men each crossed over in large square flat-bottomed boats into the Rajah's city. The reserve was under Colonel Macan.

The leading column of the assault was composed of 260 men of 72d, and 250 of 13th Regiment Native Infantry; the second column of a similar number of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, and 10th Regiment Native Infantry; the third column of 200 of 83d, and 12th Native Infantry,—under Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, 95th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Native Infantry, respectively.

The column to which 72d belonged took up its position in rear of the wall which separated the Rajah's quarter from that held by the rebels close to the Hunnyman bastion.

The intention was to blow open a space in the wall sufficient to admit of 72d making a rush through upon the enemy. The engineers, however, found the wall too solid to expect a successful and sudden result.

The regiment, accordingly, was ordered at 11 A.M. to the Kiltonpole gate, which had been strongly built up. It was speedily blown out by the engineers, and the column, headed by 72d under Major Thellusson, rushed through, and turned immediately to the right under cover of a party placed on the walls of the fortifications of the Rajah's quarter. The advance of the column was rapid, but little resistance was offered. The principal object of attack was a bastion called the Zoorawur, on the outer walls of the city. A few shots were fired by matchlockmen on the approach of the column, but Enfield rifles cleared the way, and on the 72d reaching the bastion, the enemy had fled; some, throwing themselves from the ramparts, were killed at the bottom.

The column then proceeded along the top of the outer wall of the city (these works of extraordinary strength and size, at least twenty-four or twenty-six feet thick of solid stone masonry) as far as the Soorj-pole gate, one of the principal entrances; through it a considerable body of the enemy was making a precipitate retreat. The gateway was taken possession of, and the column then entered the city itself. No sooner, however, had the regiment left the walls than a fire of matchlockmen was opened from a strongly-built stone house facing the gateway. An entrance was attempted by Lieutenant Cameron of the 72d, with a small party of men. This officer, in a very gallant manner, at once dashed up a narrow passage and staircase leading into the upper part of the building: he was met by a determined band of rebels, headed

by the brother of Jydial, surnamed "The Lala," the commander-in-chief of the rebels. Lieutenant Cameron was cut down and severely wounded; one man of 72d, one of Royal Engineers, and one of 83d, who happened to be with the party, were killed, and one 72d wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Parke deemed it expedient not to risk more lives in the narrow, dark, and intricate passages of this building, and he accordingly ordered the company of Royal Engineers to lay powder bags, and effect an opening by that means. This was done. Some of these determined fanatics were destroyed by the explosions; the remainder were put to death by the troops. A few other instances of fanatical desperate resistance were offered, but anything like a determined opposition was nowhere met with. The enemy had evidently expected our attack to have been made through the principal streets, which were barricaded, and guns placed in position, besides a number of infernal machines of forty-five barrels each, on wheels.

Fall of
Kotah,
30th March
1858.

The other two columns had been equally successful, and by the evening the city of Kotah, one of the strongest positions in India, was in our possession. Upwards of seventy guns, of various calibre, some very heavy and of brass, besides a vast amount of powder, &c., &c., fell into our hands.

On the 31st the detachment of the 72d was relieved by a party of the regiment which had remained in camp. The escape of the rebels was unfortunately not intercepted by the cavalry, which mustered upwards of 1000 sabres, this force having been greatly

increased by the arrival of her Majesty's 8th Hussars on the 29th inst. This corps, however, was only lately arrived from England, was ill mounted, and unfit for immediate active pursuit. The cavalry had been ordered to a ford about six miles down the river Chumbul, called Gamesch.

The casualties of the regiment on the 30th inst. were few. They were as follows: 1 officer wounded (Lieutenant Cameron), 1 man killed, and 8 wounded; total killed and wounded, 10.

On the 18th April the regiment left Kotah, having crossed over to the right bank of the river three days previously, and encamped outside the city walls, near the 1st Brigade, a portion of which, as also of 2d Brigade, had been ordered to Nusseerabad.

Regiment
leaves
Kotah for
Neemuch,
18th April
1858.

On the 2d May the regiment reached Neemuch, having on the march from Kotah passed through the Muckundra Pass, famed in Indian history for Colonel Monson's disastrous retreat from thence. At Neemuch, new barracks were nearly completed for the men, but no accommodation of any kind for officers; nothing but a mass of ruins remained of this once extensive cantonment, which had been completely destroyed by the mutineers of the Bengal army, who had been quartered here.

The small square fort still remains. It was held by a small detachment of her Majesty's 83d Regiment, and a detachment of 12th Bombay Native Infantry, who made a noble resistance against the mutineers, who, on the approach of British troops from Mhow towards Mundesore, raised the siege and fled.

The force at Neemuch now consisted of a wing of the 2d Bombay Cavalry, six guns of Bombay Field Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, one company of Royal Artillery without guns, 72d Highlanders, one company of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, and wing of 13th Bombay Native Infantry.

The remainder of the Division was at Nusseerabad, with the exception of a column under Colonel Smith, 3d Dragoon Guards, consisting of 8th Hussars (wing), 1st Bombay Lancers (wing), one troop Bombay Horse-Artillery (Lieutenant-Colonel Blake's), her Majesty's 95th Regiment, and a Native Infantry regiment which had been detached to Goonah to keep open the communications between Jhansie and Indore, in the rear of Sir Hugh Rose's division.

The regiment was now once more again in quarters. The conduct, discipline, and health of the men, from the time of their landing in India, have been quite unexceptionable. The regiment is perfectly efficient in every way, although considerably under the proper number of its establishment. Recruiting, however, at the depot, quartered at Aberdeen, has been most satisfactory.

The regiment continued under the command of Major Thellusson, Lieutenant-Colonel Parke having been appointed to command the station of Neemuch.

On the 6th June four companies of the regiment were suddenly ordered to Nusseerabad, under Major Rocke, in consequence of the mutiny of the main body of the army belonging to Scindiah of Gwalior.

On the 20th June this detachment of the regiment

reached Nusseerabad, and immediately took the field with a strong column, under the command of Major-General Roberts. This force consisted of one troop Bombay Horse-Artillery, a wing of her Majesty's 8th Hussars, 1st Bombay Cavalry (wing), some Beelooch Horse, her Majesty's 72d Highlanders (detachment), her Majesty's 83d Regiment, a regiment of Native Infantry, four 9-pounder guns Bombay Artillery, and a small siege-train.

Major-General Roberts proceeds with the column in the direction of Jeypore to cover and protect that city, which was threatened by a large army of rebels under the Rao Sahib and Tantea Topee. These two noted leaders, after the capture of Gwalior in June by Sir Hugh Rose, crossed the river Chumbul at the northern extremity of the Kerowlee district, at the head of ten or twelve thousand men, and entered the Jeypore territory.

On the advance, however, of the column under Major-General Roberts, the enemy turned south, marched on the city of Tonk, pillaged the suburbs, capturing four field-pieces, brass guns in good order. On the approach of the British troops, the rebels made a rapid retreat in a south-easterly direction to Boondee.

Major-General Roberts now detached a small force, composed of Horse-Artillery, cavalry, and the four companies 72d Highlanders, besides some Native Infantry, to take up the pursuit; but owing to excessively heavy rains, this service was one of great difficulty, and the men were exposed to unusual privations and hardships. The weather was such, that

for several days consecutively not even the rebels could move.

Towards the latter end of July¹ 1858, the detachment 72d Highlanders rejoined the force under Major-General Roberts at Bheelwarra, at which place there had been a slight skirmish with the enemy a few days previously, on which occasion a small detachment only of the regiment was engaged.

On the 14th August 1858, Major-General Roberts, after a rapid succession of forced marches, came up with the enemy near the village of Kotaria, on the Bunass river, a few miles north of the city of Oodeypoor. The rebels had taken up a good position, but on the advance of the Hussars and Horse-Artillery, abandoned their guns and fled. It was computed that the rebel loss exceeded 1000 men killed.

Simultaneously with these operations, a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Parke (lately appointed Brigadier of the 1st class) moved out from Neemuch to co-operate with Major-General Roberts in the direction of Oodeypoor, the headquarters and 330 rank and file of the regiment forming part.

On the 18th August 1858 the column under Brigadier Parke was reinforced by the headquarters and wing of 13th Regiment Native Infantry, a wing of her Majesty's 8th Hussars, 250 Beelooch Horse, and a detachment of Goozerat Irregular Cavalry, and received orders to pursue the scattered and fugitive rebel forces. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of the pursuing column, the enemy completely

¹ 9th August.

outstripped them by the extraordinary rapidity of their flight, which took a direct easterly course between the rivers Bunass and Bairass, into the mountainous and rocky fastnesses to the north of Cheetore, extending to the Chumbul river, which they crossed on the 23d August without being intercepted by the pursuing column. This in all probability would not have happened, had not the information supplied by the political authorities been incorrect. Brigadier Parke, with his column, reached the Chumbul on the evening of 23d August, but was unable to cross, the river rapidly rising; and the cavalry, which had been detached from Major-General Roberts's column for the pursuit, was completely worn out. The force accordingly returned, and reached Neemuch on 28th August 1858, the infantry having marched upwards of 220 miles between 11th and 23d August.

On the 5th September 1858 the Neemuch or 2d Sept. 1858. Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force was again ordered to take the field, under the command of Brigadier Parke. This force consisted of 200 2d Bombay Light Cavalry; one troop 8th Hussars; one company (11th) Royal Engineers; 500 72d Highlanders, under Major Thellusson; four 9-pounder guns Bombay Artillery; two mountain-train mortars; two siege-train mortars; and 450 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

The object of the present expedition was to attack the rebels, reported as being in position at Jalra Patun, which place they had occupied, having obtained possession of the fort—containing upwards of forty pieces of artillery and a great amount of treasure—and

been joined by the Rajah's troops, who opened the gates of the city, as also those of the fort, distant about three miles.

The Rajah fled for protection to the nearest British force at Soosneer.

The enemy, now considerably augmented in numbers, and completely refitted, hearing of the advance of the force from Neemuch, left Jalra Patun, and moved south towards Soosneer, as if intending to attack a small body of British troops detached from Mhow, and encamped at Soosneer, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, 92d Highlanders. The 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force accordingly marched to Sakoondar ford, crossed the Chumbul river, and direct to Soosneer. The rebels did not attack Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, who was joined shortly afterwards by Major-General Michel, commanding Malwa Division, together with reinforcements; and the Major-General assumed personal command.

15th Sept.
1858.

On the morning of 15th September (the 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force then at Soosneer), heavy artillery firing was heard to the eastward. The Brigade accordingly marched in that direction to Nulkera on the Sinda river, a branch of the Kalee Sind river. It was here ascertained that Major-General Michel had overtaken the enemy near Rajgurrh, attacked, defeated him, and captured all his guns, twenty-seven in number. The rebel forces, computed at ten or twelve thousand men, fled with speed, and reassembled at Seronge, a small State and large Mahomedan city belonging to Tonk in Rajpootanah.

Major-General Michel now directs the 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force to take up a position at Sarungpore, on the Bombay and Agra Grand Trunk Road, the object in view being to cover Indore, the headquarters of the Maharajah Holkar, and containing a numerous and most disaffected population. It was therefore a matter of paramount importance to frustrate any endeavour on the part of the rebels to appear even in that immediate neighbourhood. The Major-General, after the action at Rajgurh, likewise took a south-easterly course in order to attack the rebels, covering at the same time the State and city of Bhopal. Covering
Indore.

On the —— September 1858 the Brigade was transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Malwa Division, and placed under the orders of Major-General Michel, C.B. Owing to the excessively heavy rains which had been falling for the last fortnight, the Brigade was unable to move until the end of September; it then marched to Beowra, on the Grand Trunk Road. This short march was attended by the greatest difficulties, owing to the state of the country, and the passage of the swollen rivers being most hazardous and dangerous.

The regiment, as part of the Brigade, was now employed in keeping open the communications with the rear, and covering the advance of the column under the Major-General through Seronge to the eastward towards the river Betwah.

The enemy, having been again attacked on 9th October near a place called Mungowlee by the Major-

General, sought refuge in the Chundairee jungles, and the 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force received orders to march, *viâ* Seronge, to the latter place. The rebels, however, crossed the Betwah, and took a more easterly course, which altered the intended movements of the Brigade, and which, after a few days' halt at Seronge, was ordered to Borasso on the Betwah river.

25th Oct.
1858.
March on
Bhopal.

On the 25th October information was received of the enemy having been again attacked by the Major-General, and driven south, as if intending to make a descent on the city of Bhopal.

The 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force accordingly left Borasso on the night of 25th October, marched direct on Bhopal, and bivouacked near that city on the evening of the 28th, thus having accomplished a distance of 39 *coss* or 97 miles (real distance about 110 miles) in seventy-four hours.

The important and wealthy city of Bhopal was thus saved from falling into the hands of the Rao Sahib and Tantea Topee; for there was no doubt whatever that the Begum's troops would have joined the rebels.

For this service the thanks of the Governor in Council (Bombay), and of Sir Henry Somerset, the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, were received.

Shortly after the arrival of the Brigade in Bhopal, the rebel forces crossed the river Nerbudda, about 40 miles to the eastward of Hosungabad, and then proceeded due south, through the Puchpurrah range of mountains, to the banks of the Taptee river.

Major-General Michel, C.B., with a column com-

posed of cavalry and Horse-Artillery, followed rapidly to Hosungabad, and ordered the 2d Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force to do likewise.

On the 9th November the Brigade reached Hosungabad, crossed the Nerbudda river on the 11th, and remained halted on the south side until the 14th.

Hosungabad, 9th Nov. 1858.

One wing of the regiment, under Major Norman was now ordered to remain with a portion of the Brigade at Hosungabad. The headquarters of the regiment and of the Brigade marched from thence *en route* to Charwah in a south-west course.

At Charwah another alteration took place in the disposition of the regiment.

Brigadier Parke was ordered by the Major-General to assume command of a column composed of light and irregular cavalry, with 100 men of the 72d Highlanders mounted on riding camels, to pursue with the utmost speed the rebels, who had completely altered their course, having turned north-west, making for the fords of the Nerbudda at and near Chiculda. This last-named detachment of the regiment was composed of the light and No. 4 companies, under Lieutenant Vesey.

The headquarters of the regiment, and the wing under Major Thellusson, were shortly afterwards ordered up to Mhow, which they reached on the 5th December 1858. On the 8th December they were ordered to Indore, and remained there until 5th January 1859, on which date they returned to Mhow, and went into quarters.

Mhow, 5th Dec. 1858.

The detachment which had remained under Major

Norman in November at Hosungabad, recrossed the Nerbudda, and was ordered north through Sehore to Chapaira; from thence south again to Augur.

The detachment under Lieutenant Vesey continued with the pursuing column under Brigadier Parke. The operations of this small force commenced on 23d November 1858; and on the 1st December, after having marched 250 miles in nine days, including the passage of the Nerbudda near Chiculda, came up with the enemy at daylight, and attacked him near the town and palace of Chota Oodeypoor, on the road to Baroda, the capital of Goozerat. The rebel forces were under the Rao Sahib and Tantea Topee.

The rebels were completely dispersed, and suffered considerable loss; but it was impossible to obtain satisfactory results or strike a heavy blow on these rebel hordes, who scattered in all directions. In the course of ten days, however, they again collected their forces together, and marched through dense jungles due north, *viâ* Banswarra, to Soloombur—the latter a large important city, strongly fortified, belonging to an influential but disaffected rajah, who secretly gave all aid in his power to our enemy, by furnishing supplies in a country both barren and very thinly inhabited; the only inhabitants of these vast forest and mountain districts being the Bheels or aborigines.

Action at
Pertab-
ghur, 24th
Dec. 1858.

The rebels, however, being closely pressed by the pursuing column under Brigadier Parke, entered the open country again near Pertabghur. Here they were met by a small force from Neemuch, under Major

Rocke, 72d Highlanders, which force consisted of 150 men of the 72d, a small detachment of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, some few Native Infantry and cavalry, and two 9-pounder guns Royal Artillery. The enemy advanced late in the evening, but was well and steadily received by Major Rocke's small detachment. For a considerable time a heavy fire was kept up; but the object of the rebels being to gain the open country, and rid themselves as rapidly as possible of the presence of the numerous small columns of British troops, which had been stationed to watch the Banswarra and Soloombur jungles, they availed themselves of the night, and effected their escape to the eastward to Soosneer (crossing the Chumbul and the Kalee Sind rivers). From want of cavalry, Major Rocke's column could not take up the pursuit; it shortly afterwards returned to Neemuch.

The detachment under Lieutenant Vesey, with the Jan. 1859. column of pursuit, now followed the course taken by the enemy, keeping to the westward, but nearly parallel to him, there being several other fresh columns in closer pursuit. Towards the middle of January, Brigadier Parke's column passed through the Mokundurrah Pass, and from thence to the Gamutch ford, near Kotah, to Jeypoor, *via* Boondee, the rebels, with extraordinary rapidity, having crossed the Chumbul near Indergurh and again entered the Jeypoor territory. They were attacked by a column from Agra under Brigadier Showers, and driven westward towards the borders of the Jesulmere sandy districts bordering the deserts which extend to the Indus. Major-General Michel with a

strong column enters Rajpootanah, and takes up a position on the highroad between Nusseerabad and Nee-much, ordering Colonel Somerset to watch the mountain-passes south of Nusseerabad in the range of mountains separating Marwar and Meywar. Two other columns were also out from Nusseerabad, all trying to intercept the rebel forces. Brigadier Parke held the country between Sambur lake and Jeypoor to the north, and extending south to Kishengurh near Ajmere. After several skirmishes with the British forces, the rebels march due south, and in the middle of February cross the Aravelli range of mountains at or near the Chutterbooj Pass, within a few *coss* of Colonel Somerset, who, with a fine brigade of fresh cavalry and mounted infantry, takes up the pursuit; but he is unable to overtake his flying foe. The enemy now has recourse to stratagem. Being at last much distressed, pretends to sue for terms, and about 200 of Feroze-shah's followers surrender. The British columns are halted; the rebel leaders avail themselves of the opportunity, and return eastward with their now apparently (if rumours were true) disheartened followers, greatly reduced in numbers. They seek refuge in the Seronge and Shahabad jungles.

March
1859.

The pursuing column under Brigadier Parke was ordered to Jalra Patun, there to halt and watch the country lying to the south to Sohait, and to the north the Kotah district.

In the beginning of April the famous leader Tantea Topee, who had separated from the main body of the rebels, was captured by means of treachery on the

part of a surrendered rebel chief, Maun Sing, and executed at Sepree.

The two remaining rebel leaders now were Rao Sahib, and Ferozeshah, Prince of Delhi, son of the late king; he having managed to escape from Oude with about 2000 followers, joined the Rao Sahib in January 1859, before crossing the Chumbul into the Kerowlee and Jeypoor territories.

The rebel forces were now so much scattered, such April 1859. numbers had been slain, that it was deemed advisable to order as many European troops as possible into quarters. The detachment under Lieutenant Vesey accordingly left Jalra Patun, and rejoined headquarters at Mhow on the 21st April.

Brigadier Parke, with Captain Rice, 72d (his orderly officer), and some irregular cavalry, remained in the field until 16th June 1859, on which day they returned into quarters at Mhow, and the regiment was now again in cantonments.

To have entered into the details of the extraordinary pursuit and campaign of the Division under Major-General Michel, C.B., in Central India and Rajpootanah, would be out of place; suffice it to say that the regiment, under the command of Major Thellusson, from July 1858 until May 1859, was constantly in the field, engaged in perhaps the most arduous and trying service which has ever fallen to the lot of British soldiers in this country. Disastrous marches, unsuccessful campaigns, attended by all the miseries of war, have occurred undoubtedly in India; but for a constant, unceasing series of forced marches, frequently without

excitement, the campaign under Major-General Michel stands unsurpassed. The results have been most satisfactory: the pacification and restoration of order and confidence in Central India; the completion of Sir Hugh Rose's brilliant campaign in 1858.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were offered to Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., and the troops under his command, being included in the general thanks to the whole army under Lord Clyde.

The conduct, discipline, and health of the regiment, during the whole of the operations in 1858 and 1859, were excellent.

May 1859. The detachment of the regiment under Lieutenant Vesey, on arrival into quarters at Mhow, had been under canvas in the field since January 1858, with the exception of five weeks at Neemuch, and had marched over 3000 miles! The headquarters of the regiment were in Neemuch during May, June, and July 1858. With the exception of this period, they likewise were in the field since January 1858 until January 1859.

Mhow. In consequence of the services of the regiment above briefly enumerated, the regiment became entitled to a medal granted for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58.

16th June 1859. Brigadier Parke returned from field service on 16th June, and took over the command of the regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel Thellusson.

The strength of the service companies was as follows on the 1st July 1858:—

(now 1st Battalion Seaforth) Highlanders. III

Lieutenant-Colonels . . .	2	Staff	7
Majors	2	Sergeants	54
Captains	10	Drummers	22
Lieutenants	12	Corporals	50
Ensigns	5	Privates	945

And was distributed as follows :—

At Mhow, headquarters and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 companies.

At Sehore, No. 3 company.

At Augur, No. 6 company.

At Indore, No. 7 company.

The regiment received from Great Britain between October 1858 and June 1859, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 269 privates, the latter mostly small, but healthy young men.

The following promotions and appointments were made in the regiment in 1858-59 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Parke was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 22d March 1859. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army on the 26th April 1859.

Major Thellusson was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army on 20th July 1858.

Captain Norman was promoted to the rank of brevet major on 20th July 1858.

Sergeant-Major James Thomson was promoted to the rank of ensign, and appointed adjutant of the regiment; to the former on 15th October 1858, to the latter on 31st December 1858.

On the 6th July 1859, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thellusson took over the command of the regiment 6th July 1859.

from Colonel Parke, C.B., who proceeded to England on sick certificate.

10th July 1859. On the 10th July the regiment furnished volunteers as under to the Bombay Artillery, to replace men discharged on the transfer of the army of India to the Crown: 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 24 privates.

The Rev. J. Paton was attached for duty with 72d Highlanders at Mhow, 28th June 1859; joined 13th August 1859.

5th Aug. 1859. No. 7 company, stationed at Indore, was relieved by No. 9 company, under the command of Lieutenant Beresford.

7th Dec. 1858. Captain Cecil Rice was promoted to the brevet rank of major in the army on the 7th December 1858.

10th Nov. 1859. A detachment, consisting of Nos. 4, 5, and 8 companies (2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 staff, 10 sergeants, 190 rank and file), under the command of Captain Hunter, left Mhow on the 10th November 1859 on field service,—Major Rocke, 72d Highlanders, in command.

The Victoria Cross was conferred on Lieutenant A. S. Cameron of the 72d Highlanders on the 11th November 1859, for conspicuous bravery on the 30th March 1858 at Kotah.

16th Nov. 1859. No. 9 company joined headquarters from Indore, relieved by 3d European. No. 6 company, stationed at Augur, was relieved by No. 8 company on the 10th December 1859, and joined the field force under Major Rocke.

The following free-discharged and time-expired men,

7 sergeants, 1 piper, 4 corporals, and 49 privates, under the command of Lieutenant Kildahl, embarked at Bombay for England on board Monteagle, 10th December 1859.

Lieutenant A. S. Cameron, V.C., was promoted to the rank of captain in the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, on the 13th December 1859.

The field force under Major Roche, 72d High- Jan. 1860
landers, returned to Mhow on the 5th January 1860, having marched through Central India and to the confines of the Bengal Presidency, a distance of 400 miles, and ensured the peace of the territories of Scindia and Holkar, and other minor chiefs, and prevented the outbreak which had been expected to take place during the late cold season.

No. 1 company, under the command of Lieutenant Basset, proceeded on detachment to Indore on the 6th January 1860, the 3d Bombay European Regiment being under orders for Bombay.

The regiment furnished volunteers as under to the 31st Regiment, ordered for service in China: 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, and 54 privates.

No. 3 (Captain Stewart's) company joined head- March
quarters on the 13th, having been on detachment 1860.
since 14th November 1858.

Brigadier Honner, C.B., concluded the half-yearly May 1860
inspection of the regiment on the 3d inst.

Extract of letter from the Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow Division :—

The Brigadier commanding M. D. A., "on the completion of the inspection, in acknowledgment of the

high sense he entertained of the admirable state of discipline in all branches found obtaining in the regiment, was pleased to remit the unexpired term of imprisonment of men under sentence of courts-martial."

On the 21st May Major Rocke took over the command of the regiment from Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Thellusson, who proceeded to England to retire from the service.

Aug. 1860. On the 14th August Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Thellusson retired from the service by the sale of his commission; Bt.-Major Norman obtained the majority by purchase.

On the same date Bt.-Colonel W. Parke, C.B., retired from the regiment, having exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel W. Payn, C.B., 53d Foot.

Nov. 1860. On the 7th November Major-General Farrell, commanding M. D. A., concluded the half-yearly inspection of the regiment, and expressed that he had great satisfaction in reporting most favourably to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the state of discipline and interior economy existing in the regiment, and which he considers reflects the highest credit on Major Rocke and all the officers of the regiment.

On the 30th November Captain C. C. W. Vesey was promoted to the brevet rank of major in the army.

Extract of letter from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, to Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., dated 10th November:—

"I have the honour to intimate to you that his

Royal Highness has received with very great pleasure Brigadier Honner's confidential report on the 72d Highlanders, which is highly creditable and satisfactory.

"The Duke of Cambridge has remarked that this corps continues to deserve the high reputation it has for many years possessed."

For the year ending 31st December, invalids, Dec. 1860. free-discharged, and time-expired men as under embarked for England: 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 41 privates.

The regiment continued to furnish a detachment to Indore, which was relieved every three months.

On the 5th March Major Norman retired from the service by the sale of his commission; Captain A. Crombie obtained the majority by purchase. March 1861.

On the 12th March Lieutenant-Colonel Payn, C.B., arrived from England, and took over the command of the regiment from Major Rocke. Col. Parke, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, is succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B.

On the 17th Major Rocke proceeded on leave of absence to England.

On the 29th May Major-General Farrell, commanding M. D. A., concluded the half-yearly inspection of the regiment, and was pleased to express his entire approval of the conduct of the men, and that their discipline in quarters and steadiness in the field are unexceptionable. May 1861.

On the 31st October the headquarters of the regiment, consisting of six companies under the command of Major Combie, proceeded to Indore, and was, on the 1st November, present at the presentation of the Oct. 1861. Nov. 1861.

“Star of India” to his Highness Maharajah Holkar of Indore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Payn, C.B., was in command of the troops at Indore on the above occasion.

On the 2d November the headquarters returned to Mhow.

On the 13th November Major-General Farrell, commanding M. D. A., concluded the half-yearly inspection of the regiment, and, as on previous occasions, expressed his entire satisfaction with the regiment.

Dec. 1861. For the year ending 31st December, invalids, free-discharged, and time-expired men as under embarked for England: 2 sergeants, 3 drummers, 2 corporals, and 49 privates.

The regiment continued to furnish a detachment to Indore, which was relieved every three months.

1862. Extract of a letter from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, to Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.:—

“By direction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th November last, giving cover to the confidential report of inspection of the 72d Highlanders and 83d Regiment for the second period of the past year.

“The admirable order and state of efficiency of both these corps is most gratifying to his Royal Highness, who has desired that the expressions of his high commendation may be conveyed to the respective commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Payn and Steele.”

On the 3d January 1862 a draft of 50 men joined Jan. 1862.
from the depot at Aberdeen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, C.B., retired from the 19th Aug. 1862.
service by the sale of his commission. Major Rocke obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy, Captain Best the majority, Lieutenant Brownlow his company, and Ensign Guinness his lieutenancy.

Owing to the great amount of sickness in the regi- 15th Oct. 1862.
ment, upwards of 300 men were sent out, under the command of Brevet-Major Rice, to encamp on a hill in the vicinity of Mhow, where they partially recovered.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Far- 12th Nov. 1862.
rell, when he again expressed his entire satisfaction with it.

For the year ending December 31st, invalids, free- Dec. 1862.
discharged, and time-expired men as under left headquarters for England: 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 27 privates.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Presidency, inspected the regiment, and addressed it in nearly the following words :—

“Seventy-second, I have long wished to see you. 19th Feb. 1863.
Before I came to this Presidency, I had often heard from one who was a great friend of yours, as well as of my own, Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, that of all the regiments he had known in the course of his long service, he had not met with one in which discipline and steadiness in the field, as well as the most minute matters of interior economy—all the qualities, in fact, which contribute to make a good

regiment—were united in so eminent a degree as in the 72d Highlanders, when serving in his Division in the Crimea, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Parke. I have never met Colonel Parke, but I have heard of the reputation he made at your head. It will afford me very great satisfaction to report to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and to write as I shall do to Lord Clyde, that from the reports of all the general officers you have served under in India, and now from my own personal observation, the 72d Highlanders have in no way deteriorated during their service in India, but are now, under my old friend and brother officer Colonel Payn, in every respect, on the plains of Hindustan, the same regiment which, when serving under Sir Colin Campbell on the shores of the Crimea, was considered by him a pattern to the British army.”

After the inspection, his Excellency requested Lieutenant-Colonel Payn, C.B., to express to Lieutenant-Adjutant J. Thomson and Quartermaster D. Munro, his sense of the zeal and ability that they had displayed in assisting their commanding officer to carry out the institutions that were now in full working order in the regiment.

20th Feb.
1863.

Major Best retired from the regiment by the sale of his commission; and Brevet-Major Rice obtained his majority, Lieutenant St John his company, and Ensign Hebden his lieutenancy.

May 1863.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General E. Green, C.B., commanding M. D. A.

Colonel W. Payn, C.B., Captains J. M. Macneill, Aug. 1863. and W. H. J. Clarke, were ordered to England, evidence for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Crawley, 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Rocke took over the command of the regiment.

By a General Order, No. 834, date Horse Guards, 3d September 1863, the Queen, in commemoration of the services of the 72d Highlanders in her Majesty's Indian dominions, was graciously pleased to command that the words "Central India" be borne on the colours, &c., of the regiment.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General E. Oct. 1863. Green, C.B., commanding M. D. A., when he expressed his entire satisfaction with it.

For the year ending 31st December, invalids, free- Dec. 1863. discharged, and time-expired men as under had left headquarters for England: 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 35 rank and file.

Ensigns De Cetto, Musgrave, and Winslow, 1 ser- Jan. 1864. geant, and 38 privates, joined from the depot companies at Aberdeen, Scotland.

Colonel W. Payn, C.B., arrived from England, and March 1864. took over the command of the regiment.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General E. May 1864. Green, C.B., commanding M. D. A.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General E. Oct. 1864. Green, C.B., when he forwarded a letter to Colonel Payn, copy herewith annexed:—

Letter from "No. 1768 of 1864.

Major-Gen.

E. Green,

C.B., com-

manding

Mhow

Division.

"Mhow, 21st October 1864.

"From Major-General E. Green, C.B., commanding
Mhow Division of the Army, to Colonel W. Payn,
C.B., commanding 72d Highlanders, Mhow.

"SIR,—The regiment under your command being about to leave this Division, I desire to express to you my entire satisfaction with the manner in which duty has been performed by the officers and soldiers during eighteen months that I have been associated with them as commander of this Division.

"The perfect steadiness under arms, the neat and clean appearance of the soldiers at all times, the small amount of any serious crimes, the order in which everything is conducted as regards the interior economy, makes the 72d Highlanders quite a pattern corps, and a source of pride to a general officer to have had such a regiment under his command.

"I have reason to believe that during the extended period that the regiment has served in Central India, it has always maintained the high and honourable character it has ever borne in her Majesty's army, and that my predecessor, Major-General Farrell, had as much cause as I have to be highly pleased with its perfect state of efficiency.

"I desire to tender to you my thanks for the care with which you have carried out an admirable discipline, maintained without severity, and with the consideration and kindness proper to be observed in the treatment of soldiers.

"I request that you will convey to Lieutenant

Colonel Roche my assurance that I fully appreciated the manner in which he exercised the command during your temporary absence in England on duty, and to Major Rice and all the officers generally my acknowledgments of their very correct tone and bearing. My thanks are also specially due to Surgeon-Major Seaman for the assiduity and attention he has devoted to his important duty.

“As senior regimental officer in this Brigade, you have assisted and supported me with a readiness and goodwill most advantageous to the public service; and as in all probability I may never again have any official communication with the 72d Regiment, I have to beg that you will accept my hearty acknowledgments. Read this letter at the head of the regiment at a convenient opportunity, and permit it to be placed among the records of the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN,
Major-General, Commanding M. D. A.”

The regiment being under orders to leave Central India, the detachments as under marched from Mhow on the 26th—viz., three companies for Sattara and two companies for Asseerghur, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Roche. Oct. 1864.

For the year ending 31st December, invalids, free-discharged, and time-expired men had left the headquarters for England: 7 sergeants, and 86 rank and file. Dec. 1864.

Jan. 1865. Quartermaster D. Munro exchanged with Quartermaster P. Murray, 91st Highlanders.

Feb. 1865. On the 11th the headquarters and five companies
Headquarters at left Mhow. The regiment had been stationed there
Mhow from since January 1859. During that time it had lost—
Jan. 1859
till Feb. .
1865.

Officers.

Lieutenant Kildahl, died 30th January 1863.

Lieutenant Campbell, died 9th December 1863.

Soldiers.

Deaths	100
Sent to England for discharge	369
Discharged in India	38
Volunteers or transfers given to other corps	131
Total	638

On arrival at Nargaum, the headquarters, Nos. 4 and 6 companies proceeded by the G. I. P. Railway to Poona; the remaining three companies, under the command of Major Rice, proceeded by the same route to Khandalla.

Head-
quarters,
Poona.
March
1865.

On the 1st March the regiment was distributed as under :—

Headquarters with two companies (4 and 6), Poona, Colonel Payn, C.B.

Detachment, three companies (5, 7, and 10), Satara, Lieutenant-Colonel Rocke.

Detachment, three companies (1, 3, and 9), Khandalla, Major Rice.

Detachment, two companies (2 and 8), Asseerghur, Captain Ffrench.

June 1865. Nothing requiring record occurred until 14th of

June, on which day the regiment was inspected by Major-General M. W. Smith, C.B., commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Major-General Smith expressed his entire satisfaction with the discipline and efficiency of the regiment in every way.

During the month of June, the detachment at Khandalla was withdrawn from that station, and it joined the headquarters of the regiment at Poona on the 27th. This move was made in consequence of the approach of the Indian monsoon season.

On the 15th July the regiment was placed under July 1865. orders to proceed to Great Britain.

The order to volunteer to other regiments serving Sept. 1865. in India (usually given to corps on departure from that country) was issued on the 6th day of this month.

The volunteering commenced on the 14th, and continued to the 17th, during which time 272 men left the 72d Highlanders to join the under-mentioned regiments, as thus detailed:—

	Ser- geants.	Cor- porals.	Drum- mers.	Pri- vates.
4th Foot (1st Battalion)	...	...	...	5
33d "	1	...	...	31
45th "	1	1	4	40
91st " (Argyle Highlanders)	1	2	2	85
95th "	2	2	2	49
103d "	...	...	...	28
106th "	...	...	...	16
Total,	5	5	8	254
				272

In this total is included one sergeant, one corporal, and two privates, who had been previously transferred to the "Indian Unattached List."

Oct. 1865. On the 13th a detachment, consisting of (C and F companies) 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 assistant-surgeon, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 drummers, and 72 privates, went by railroad to Bombay, and embarked on the same day on board the freight-ship *Talbot*. After a prosperous though somewhat lengthened voyage of 108 days, this detachment landed at Portsmouth on the 31st January 1866, and proceeded to Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, where it awaited the arrival of the headquarters of the regiment.

Nov. 1865. The detachment from Sattara, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Rocke, joined headquarters in the first days of November; and the regiment, with the exception of the detachment at Asseerghur and that at sea, was inspected on the 6th of the month by Brigadier-General J. C. Heath, who expressed his satisfaction at the steady and soldierlike manner in which it moved upon parade, and he also commended the good behaviour of the men, and the "particularly advanced" system of interior economy existing in the regiment.

A few days after this inspection, the detachment from Asseerghur, under command of Captain Ffrench, arrived at headquarters; and on the 15th, at 8 P.M., the regiment left Poona, under command of Captain Hunter (Major Crombie being at Bombay on duty, and the other field-officers on leave), and proceeded by railway to Bombay, and embarked about 6 o'clock A.M.

on the 16th, on the freight-ship the Tweed, commanded by Captain William Stuart.

The headquarters, now commanded by Major Crombie, consisted of—

Headquarters at sea.

Field-Officer . . .	1	Corporals . . .	21
Captains . . .	4	Drummers . . .	14
Subalterns . . .	5	Privates . . .	318
Staff-Officers (one a surgeon attached) . .	2	Wives of soldiers .	20
Sergeants . . .	27	Children of soldiers .	30

On the afternoon of the 18th November, the ship the Tweed weighed anchor, and reached Vingorla, on the Malabar coast, on the 20th, where a detachment of the 44th Regiment embarked. This detachment consisted of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 111 rank and file; wives of soldiers 13, and children 20.

About midnight the Tweed sailed on her homeward passage. On the 7th of December Mauritius was sighted; on the 20th the Tweed was abreast of the Cape L'Agulhas in South Africa; and on the morning of the 2d January 1866, anchor was dropped in Jamestown Harbour, St Helena.

In forty-two days the passage had been made from the last Indian port to St Helena.

At St Helena two soldiers were landed, at the recommendation of the medical officer in charge of the troops on board the Tweed.

At 7 P.M. on the same day, the ship once more proceeded towards England.

About the same hour on the evening of the 10th

February, the Tweed having passed the Needles, reached Spithead, and there at her anchorage rode through a terrible hurricane, which lasted twenty-four hours, during which many vessels near her were lost, dismasted, or wrecked.

Proceeding in the Tweed to Gravesend, the regiment disembarked there on the 15th of February, having been eighty-two days actually at sea from India to England, and ninety-one days on board ship.

The regiment proceeded by railway from Gravesend to Edinburgh Castle on the 21st, and relieved the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

The strength of the regiment on arriving in Great Britain, including the depot companies at Stirling, was :—

Field-Officers	3	Sergeants	42
Captains	12	Drummers and Pipers . .	21
Lieutenants	14	Corporals	36
Ensigns	10	Privates	578
Staff	5		
Total Officers			44
Total Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File . .			677
		Grand total	721

March
1866.
Headquar-
ters, Edin-
burgh.
May 1866.

The depot, under command of Captain Beresford, joined the headquarters on the 6th of this month.

On the 19th May, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh. The regiment, under Colonel Payn, C.B., lined the streets of the old town of Edinburgh, and furnished a guard of

honour; and on the 24th of the same month, the Lord High Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, opened the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and on that occasion a guard of honour at Holyrood Palace was furnished by the regiment, and it also lined the streets.

A letter, dated Horse Guards, 25th April 1866, addressed to the General Officer commanding in North Britain, was during this month communicated to the officer commanding the regiment.

Its tenor was as follows:—

“The 72d Regiment having returned to this country, and being now under your command, I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that the confidential report for the second period of last year, made by Brigadier-General Heath, upon the corps in question before it left India, was considered highly creditable and satisfactory by his Royal Highness.

Letter from
Col. Egerton,
Dy.-Asst. Adjt.-
Gen. Horse
Guards.

(Signed) C. R. EGERTON, *D.A.G.*”

On the 28th, Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., commanding in North Britain, inspected the regiment, commanded by Colonel Payn, C.B., and he expressed himself highly satisfied with the corps in barracks and on parade.

During this month an order was received from the Horse Guards, reducing the establishment of the regiment to—

Field-Officers	3	Sergeants	48
Captains	10	Drummers and Pipers .	27
Lieutenants	12	Corporals	40
Ensigns	8	Privates	560
Staff	5		
Total Officers			38
Total Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File .			675
Grand total			713

1st Oct.
1866.

Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., commanding in North Britain, again inspected the regiment, and expressed his approval of its "appearance on parade, its general conduct, and its interior economy."

29th April
1867.

The regiment, under command of Colonel Payn, C.B., was inspected by Major-General Hamilton, C.B., commanding in North Britain, and on this occasion it received much praise from him for its steadiness at drill on parade, its general good conduct, and the correctness of its interior economy.

9th May
1867.

The regiment embarked on board H.M.S. Tamar at Granton on the 9th, and it landed from that vessel on the 13th, and went by railroad to Aldershot, where it was placed in camp under canvas.

13th May
1867.

Headquarters,
Aldershot.

7th Oct.
1867.

Major-General Renny, commanding the 1st Brigade of Infantry at Aldershot, inspected the regiment under Major Cecil Rice, in heavy marching order. After the usual salute, inspection, and march past, the manual, platoon, and bayonet exercises were performed, and a series of battalion manœuvres were executed under command of the captains, which were succeeded by light infantry movements under Major Rice. An inspection of books followed, and on the morning of the 8th October, the Major-General saw the officers

8th Oct.
1867.

exercised at sword drill, and he subsequently visited the men's huts, the married quarters, canteen, &c. In the afternoon the regiment again paraded, but a heavy storm occurring, the Major-General on his arrival ordered the parade to be dismissed.

Major-General Renny subsequently thus expressed himself to Major Rice:—

"I am sorry I could not go down the ranks to-day. I could see at a glance the regiment was beautifully turned out; and indeed everything is as good as it is possible to be. Such a regiment is seldom seen, and I will send the most favourable report I am able to make to the Horse Guards."

On the 14th October, the regiment, now commanded by Major Hunter, received the order to move to Liverpool, leaving heavy baggage and families behind; but its destination was subsequently changed to Manchester; and on the evening of the 24th it left the North Camp station at Aldershot by railway for Manchester, taking with it every one belonging to the regiment on its effective strength.

Its marching-out state was as follows:—

Field-Officer	1	Sergeants	32
Captains	7	Drummers	24
Lieutenants	11	Rank and File	530
Ensigns	9	Women	58
Staff	5	Children	69
Staff-Sergeants	6		
Total Officers			33
Total Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File			635
Total Women and Children			127

The regiment reached Manchester on the morning

25th Oct.
1867.
Headquar-
ters, Man-
chester.

of 25th October, and occupied Birley's Mill at Chorlton, situated in the centre of one Irish district. The mill had been hurriedly prepared for the reception of troops, and was not quite ready, but by night the men and families were fairly housed. The officers, the mess, the soldiers of all ranks, and the families, lived in one building.

28th Oct.
1867.

On the 28th October a Special Commission, held for the trial of the murderers (styled Fenians) of Police-Sergeant Brett, who was killed at Manchester in the execution of his duty, on the 18th September previously, opened at the County Assize Court.

The 72d Highlanders gave, on that day, the infantry portion of the escort on the prisoners from Salford New Bailey prison, where they were confined, to the Assize Courts, and back to the jail; and continued that duty, and the furnishing of the prison guard, on alternate days with the 57th Regiment, until the Special Commission closed its proceedings on the 12th November.

12th Nov.
1867.

On the termination of this duty, H. Leigh Trafford, Esq., the magistrate who had accompanied the escort daily, addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the officer commanding the regiment:—

“BOROUGH COURT, TOWN HALL,
SALFORD, 13th November 1867.

“SIR,—I hope you will not think I am asking you too much if I request you to express my sincere thanks to each of the officers of your regiment who have acted with me in escorting the prisoners from

the New Bailey to the Assizes, for the great kindness and attention I have received from them.

"I cannot close my official connection with the officers and men, without expressing to you my admiration of the steady and soldierlike conduct of both the officers and men with whom I had the pleasure to act during this business.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "H. LEIGH TRAFFORD.

"The Colonel of the 72d Regiment."

On the 22d November, a guard furnished by the 72d Highlanders mounted at the New Bailey prison at Salford. It consisted of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant - surgeon, 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 6 pioneers, and 101 rank and file, under Brevet-Major Vesey. 22d Nov.
1867.

Later in the day another guard, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 100 rank and file, commanded by Captain Stockwell, marched to the Albert Street police station, near the jail.

The remainder of the regiment, under Major Hunter, were ready to turn out if required.

During the evening, the Liverpool and Manchester railway station overlooking the jail, and some buildings in its vicinity, were occupied by about six companies of the 57th Regiment, a troop of the 8th Hussars, and a detachment of Field Artillery with two guns.

The troops in garrison, not on the duties detailed, were confined to barracks.

Early on the morning of the 23d November, Lieu- 23d Nov.
1867.

tenant Frome of the 72d Highlanders, in charge of a small party of orderlies, proceeded to a telegraph station to transmit messages from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding the troops in the vicinity of the jail, to Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District, whose headquarters were now at Hulme Barracks, Manchester.

Three troops of the 8th Hussars patrolled the streets in the centre of the city, and the infantry in barracks were under arms.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A.M., three of the prisoners condemned to death for the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett by the Special Commission, were executed outside the prison wall.

The city remained quiet, and the troops returned to barracks.

1868. Extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Forces, dated Horse Guards, 29th January 1868 :—

“Having had the honour to submit to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the confidential reports by Major-General Renny of the 72d Highlanders, I am directed to intimate to you that his Royal Highness considered the same most creditable and satisfactory.”

The regiment remained at Manchester till the 1st February, when it proceeded, under the command of Major Cecil Rice, by rail to Birkenhead, where it remained in billets till the 3d, when it embarked on board the Simoom, arriving at Kingstown on the 5th, and marched to Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

The regi-
ment
arrived at
Dublin, 5th
Feb. 1868.

The regiment, under command of Major Rice, was inspected on the 11th February by Major-General A. T. Cunynghame, C.B., and he expressed himself highly satisfied with the corps.

A detachment, under command of Captain F. G. Sherlock, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, G and M companies, proceeded on the 25th February by rail to Sligo in aid of the civil power. The detachment returned to Dublin on the 6th March, and was quartered at Beggar's Bush Barracks.

Extract from Regimental Orders by Major C. Rice, commanding, dated 7th March 1868:—

“The Commanding Officer has very great pleasure in remarking on the good behaviour while on duty at Sligo of the detachment which returned yesterday. It is by such conduct that the credit and good name of a regiment is upheld.”

Colonel W. Payn, C.B., rejoined from leave of absence on the 12th March, and resumed command of the regiment.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Dublin in April.

On the 18th, the installation of his Royal Highness as a Knight of the Order of St Patrick, took place at a special chapter of the Order held in St Patrick's Cathedral—His Excellency the Duke of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, presiding as Grand Master.

The regiment, under Colonel Payn, C.B., was on that day on duty in York Street.

On the 20th April the whole of the troops in

Dublin were paraded in the Phoenix Park, in review order, in presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, &c.

The establishment of the regiment was augmented from the 1st April—100 privates.

On the 6th May the regiment was inspected by Lord Strathnairn, Commander of the Forces, &c., who was pleased to remark on the clean and soldierlike appearance of the men, and their steadiness in marching.

On the 29th June detachments as below were sent out:—

Three companies, under command of Major C. F. Hunter, by rail to Armagh, in aid of the civil power.

Three companies, under command of Captain M. Beresford, by rail to Newry, in aid of the civil power.

On the 13th July 100 men, under the command of Major Hunter, proceeded, at an hour's notice, from Armagh to Monaghan, in aid of the civil power, returning on the 15th July to Armagh.

The detachment from Armagh returned to Dublin on the 28th July, and was quartered at Beggar's Bush Barracks.

The detachment from Newry returned to Dublin on the 17th July.

On the 16th September orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Limerick.

The left wing of regiment, under Major Rice, left Dublin on 22d September, and proceeded by rail to Limerick.

The headquarters, under Colonel Payn, C.B., arrived on the following day,—on which day also the headquarters of the 52d Light Infantry left Limerick for Cork *en route* to Malta.

On the 9th October the regiment, under command of Colonel Payn, C.B., was inspected by Major-General G. Campbell, C.B., commanding Cork District.

Major-General Campbell, C.B., again inspected the 1869. regiment, under command of Major Rice, on the 3d May, and expressed his entire and unqualified satisfaction.

By War Office letter, dated 27th April 1869, the establishment of the regiment was reduced from the 1st April 50 privates; the other ranks remaining as for 1868-69.

By letter (recruiting, 1258), dated Horse Guards, 5th June 1869, the establishment of the regiments was reduced 90 privates.

Extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, London, 30th July 1869, to Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., &c., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, on the inspection of the regiments for the first period of the current year:—

“His Royal Highness has expressed his satisfaction at the state of good order and efficiency in which these corps are reported to be.

“He has been especially gratified with the reports on the 72d Highlanders,” &c.

Major-General Campbell, C.B., again inspected the regiment, under the command of Colonel W. Payn, C.B., on the 11th October, and expressed his entire and unqualified satisfaction.

On the 18th October orders were received for the regiment to leave Limerick.

On the 21st October the headquarters and three companies, under the command of Major Beresford, proceeded by rail to Buttevant.

On the 22d October five companies proceeded by rail—viz.:

Three, under command of Captain Sherlock, to Camden Fort.

Two companies, under the command of Captain Tanner, to Carlisle Fort.

On the 28th October, F (Captain Guinness's) company proceeded from Clare Castle to Tipperary to join A (Captain Fordyce's) company at the latter place.

On the 19th and 20th November the two companies, under the command of Captain Guinness, moved from Tipperary to Kilmallock, and were quartered in the Workhouse. On the 20th November, 20 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women, and 14 children of the above detachments, rejoined headquarters at Buttevant, there being no accommodation for them at Kilmallock.

Extract from letter dated Horse Guards, 10th December 1869:—

"I have the honour to submit to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the confidential reports of the inspection of the regiments named in the margin for the second period of the current year.

"Those on the 72d Regiment . . . are most satisfactory."

On the 31st December the two (A and F) companies at Kilmallock, under the command of Captain Guinness, were relieved by L (Captain Pardoe's) company.

On the 6th January, the companies at Camden Jan. 1870. and Carlisle Forts, Cork harbour, were moved to Spike Island, Haulbowline, and Rockey Island.

On the 7th January, Major Cecil Rice proceeded to Spike Island to take command of the troops in Cork harbour.

On the 1st April Major Cecil Rice was promoted April 1870. to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

During this month, the depot of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Captain R. Lewis, was attached to the headquarters of the regiment.

On the 12th May Major-General G. Campbell, May 1870. C.B., again inspected the regiment, under the command of Colonel W. Payn, C.B., and expressed his entire and unqualified satisfaction.

On the 27th June orders were received for the June 1870. embarkation of the regiment for India, on or about the 19th February 1871.

The establishment of the regiment to be augmented to 920 rank and file, and divided as follows:—

	Lieut. Colonel	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Pipers.	Rank and File.
Eight service companies	1	2	8	10	6	3	48	23	820
Two depot companies .	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	4	100
Total . .	1	2	10	12	6	3	56	27	920

June, July, and Aug. 1870. In the months of June and July 276 volunteers were received from various corps on the home establishment; and 191 recruits joined in June, July, and August.

Oct. 1870. On the 4th October orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Cork.

On the 6th, 8th, and 10th October, the regiment right wing proceeded to Cork.

On the 18th October five companies arrived at Cork (to rejoin headquarters) from Cork harbour.

The depot of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, which accompanied the headquarters of the regiment from Buttevant, took up quarters at Fort Elizabeth and Cat Fort.

On the transfer of General Sir John Aitchison, G.C.B., to the colonelcy of the Scots Fusilier Guards, General Charles G. J. Arbuthnot, from the 91st Foot, was appointed Colonel of the regiment, dated 27th August 1870.

On the decease of General C. G. J. Arbuthnot, on the 1870, Lieutenant-General Charles Gascoyne was appointed Colonel of the regiment, date 22d October 1870.

Jan. 1871. On the 16th January 1871, the depot companies were formed at Cork.

The following appeared in Regimental Orders on the Feb. 1871. 16th February 1871:—

“The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a report on the last half-yearly inspection of the regiment: ‘The excellent condition of the 72d Highlanders has

been highly commended by the Duke of Cambridge.' ”

On the 20th February 1871, A company, the whole of the women and children, and heavy baggage of the regiment, embarked at Queenstown on board H.M. troopship Crocodile for India ; the headquarters and remaining companies, under the command of Colonel W. Payn, C.B., embarked at Queenstown next day, and sailed that evening for Alexandria.

The following was the strength of the regiment embarked—that is, service companies only :—

Number of Companies	8	Sergeants . . .	43
Field-Officers . . .	3	Corporals . . .	39
Captains . . .	8	Drummers . . .	23
Lieutenants . . .	10	Privates . . .	809
Ensigns . . .	6	Women . . .	102
Staff . . .	6	Children . . .	109

The regiment arrived at Alexandria on the 7th ^{March} 1871. One company and heavy baggage disembarked same date, and proceeded overland to Suez, and embarked on board H.M. troopship Jumna on the 8th March. Headquarters and the remaining companies disembarked on the 8th, and proceeded to Suez by like route, embarking on the 9th March. The Jumna sailed for Bombay on the same day.

The regiment arrived at Bombay on the 24th March, and disembarked on the morning of the 25th, and proceeded in three divisions by rail to Deolalee, where it remained until the 28th. On that date the 1st Division, consisting of three companies, under the

command of Major Beresford, proceeded by rail *en route* for Umballa, arriving there on the 3d April.

Headquarters and two companies, under command of Colonel W. Payn, C.B., and three companies under the command of Major Brownlow, left Deolalee on the 29th and 30th March, and arrived at Umballa (there to be stationed) on the 4th and 5th April respectively.

May 1871. On the 3d May the regiment paraded for the inspection of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala; but owing to the lamentable death of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Thomson, who was killed by a fall from his horse on parade, the regiment was dismissed to its quarters. On the evening of that date, the remains of the late Lieutenant J. Thomson were interred in the cemetery. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, officers of the garrison, and the whole of the officers and men of the regiment off duty, attended the funeral.

The following Regimental Morning Order was published by Colonel Payn, C.B., on the occasion of this melancholy occurrence:—

“UMBALLA, 4th May 1871.

“A good and gallant soldier has passed from among us, and Colonel Payn is assured that there is no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier in the 72d Highlanders, but feels that in the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomson the regiment has suffered an irretrievable loss.

“He was endeared to every one, from the highest to the lowest, for his many estimable qualities, and nobody appreciated his worth and value more than Colonel Payn himself. He had served thirty years as soldier and officer in the 72d Highlanders, and was the oldest soldier in it, and the welfare of the regiment was invariably his first thought, his chief desire. He was just and impartial in carrying out every duty connected with the regiment, his zeal and abilities as an officer were unequalled, and he was killed in the actual performance of his duties on parade, in front of the regiment that he dearly loved, and it will be long before he is forgotten by those whose interests were his chief study.”

During the hot season of 1871, 200 young soldiers were sent to Kussowlie and Dugshai for the benefit of their health.

On the 20th and 21st December 1871, the regiment (strength as below) proceeded to the camp of exercise, Delhi, under the command of Major Beresford. It was attached to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, which was commanded by Colonel Payn, C.B., the division being under the orders of Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C.

Dec. 1871.
Camp of
exercise at
Delhi.

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT DELHI.

Number of Companies	8	Staff-Sergeants	.	.	4
Field-Officers	2	Sergeants	.	.	29
Captains	6	Corporals	.	.	30
Subalterns	13	Drummers	.	.	20
Staff	5	Privates	.	.	647

In the months of April and May 1872, 200 invalids ^{May 1872.} and young soldiers were again sent to Kussowlie and Dugshai.

Colonel W. Payn, C.B., who had commanded the ^{June 1872.} regiment since 1861, having been appointed to the command of the Mooltan Brigade, handed over the command of the regiment on 24th June to Major M. Beresford, the senior major, and left Umballa on 2d July for Mooltan. By a Gazette of 2d August 1872, ^{Aug. 1872.} antedated to 14th June 1872, Major Beresford succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, Captain Clarke to the vacant majority, and Lieutenant Hilton to a company, in succession to Colonel Payn, C.B.

The regiment continued at Umballa until 27th ^{1873.} October, when it marched for Peshawur *via* Loodiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawul Pindi, and Attock on the river Indus, arriving at Peshawur on 13th December; ^{Dec. 1873.} the distribution on that date being as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Sub-alterns.	Staff	Ser-gents.	Cor-porals.	Drum-mers	Privates.	Total.
With headquarters . . .	1	2	5	11	5	41	33	17	632	723
On command, &c. . .	...	...	3	3	1	5	6	5	126	142
Total . . .	1	2	8	14	6	46	39	22	758	865

The distance of this march being 476 miles.

In consequence of Horse Guards G. O. of 17th March 1873, the regiment became a component part of the 58th Depot Brigade, the headquarters of which were established in Stirling Castle in July; the 91st

Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders being affiliated to 72d, and the recruiting for both regiments nominally became restricted to the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, Bute, Renfrew.

Feb. 1874.
Annual
inspection.

The regiment was inspected in this month at Peshawur by Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., commanding the district, who expressed his especial approval of the order and cleanliness apparent throughout the barracks.

April and
May 1874.

During April and May, 92 men, under the command of Lieutenant Brooke Hunt, proceeded to the convalescent depot at Murree; and 200 men, with the headquarters of A and B companies, under Captain Urquhart, to Cherat for the hot season.

Jan. 1875.

On the 22d January 1875, the regiment marched for Nowshera, arriving there on the following day; one company, made up to 100 non-commissioned officers and men, being detached to Attock on the 25th.

March
1875.

During this month a draft of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 67 men joined from the brigade depot.

April 1875.

The headquarters and two companies marched to Cherat, the sanitarium of the Peshawur district, on the 28th of this month, and remained there until 3d December. Two companies were detached to Umritsur in October, and two more to Sealkote, in advance of the regiment, in November.

Dec. 1875.

At the termination of the annual course of musketry for 1874-75, the following order was received from the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Napier of Magdala:—

"The 72d Highlanders, second on the list, have shot remarkably well. This is due to the encouragement of Colonel Beresford and to the officers generally. The non-commissioned officers are a most intelligent body of men."

The regiment at this time stood third on the list of the British army at home and abroad, with a figure of merit of 101.21.

The headquarters and four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, marched in relief for Sealkote on 15th December, arriving there on 4th January 1876.

A draft of 95 men, under command of Captain Garnett, joined from the brigade depot this month. Sealkote,
Jan. 1876.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Macdonnell, C.B., commanding Rawul Pindi Division, who expressed himself as generally pleased with all that he had seen of the regiment. March
1876.

Cholera of a virulent type broke out in the cantonment, and although but few deaths took place in the 72d Highlanders, amongst those few was one that can only be described as one of the most serious losses ever sustained by the regiment. On 10th September, at 2 P.M., died (after a short illness of less than eight hours) Lieutenant Fredk. Wm. Holland, who was at the time performing the duties of acting-adjutant, and had deservedly endeared himself to all ranks during his service in the 72d. Sept. 1876.

A Division Order received from the general officer commanding, conveyed the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India of the continued efforts of

the regiment to maintain its character as one of those most proficient in the use of their weapons.

Dec. 1876. Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, inspected the regiment on parade on the 16th inst., and next day in barracks; after which a Brigade Order conveyed the expression of his approval of all that he had seen of the 72d Highlanders.

Jan. 1877. On the 1st of January her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India at a full-dress parade of the brigade, and a medal commemorative of the event was received by acting Sergeant-Major David Lewis, as the representative of the regiment.

During the month a draft, under command of Lieutenant Murray, of 1 subaltern (Lieutenant Downing), 1 sergeant, and 71 privates, joined from the brigade depot.

The Umritsur detachment was relieved by B and E companies on the 15th inst., under command of Captain Urquhart. Strength—2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, and 220 non-commissioned officers and men. The following officers accompanied the detachment—viz., Captain Gildea, Lieutenants White and Gordon.

Captain Garnett returned to headquarters in command of D and G companies on the 26th inst. from Umritsur, on relief from detachment duty there. The following officers accompanied the detachment—viz., Captain Bolton, Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett. Strength—2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 staff, and 181 non-commissioned officers and men.

Captain Tingcombe, detailed for duty at regimental

depot, left on 12th January in command of 19 sergeants, rank and file (time-expired men) *en route* for England.

Thirty-four sergeants, rank and file, left the regiment (invalids), *en route* for England, on the 9th March 1877.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Macdonnell, C.B., commanding Rawul Pindi Division, on the 23d inst.

During this month 124 men, under the command of Captain Bolton, were sent to Banikhet and Dalhousie for the hot season. April 1877.

On the 15th inst. Major F. Brownlow was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and to the command of the regiment *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, promoted on completion of his five years' command of the regiment. Aug. 1877.

Captain Kelsey, accompanied by Lieutenants Gore, Langton, and Campbell, left headquarters in command of a detachment (1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 194 non-commissioned officers and men) on the 17th inst., to relieve the Umritsur detachment. Dec. 1877.

Captain Urquhart arrived, in command of the Umritsur relieved detachment, at headquarters on the 2d inst. The following officers accompanied the detachment—viz., Captain Gildea, Lieutenant Gordon. Strength—2 captains, 1 subaltern, and 186 non-commissioned officers and men. Jan. 1878.

On the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow to the command of the regiment on the 15th August, Captain Stockwell succeeded to the vacant

majority, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Barstow to the company.

Jan 1878.
1 captain,
2 subal-
terns, 93
non-com-
missioned
officers
and men.
Feb. 1878.

During this month a draft of 93 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from the regimental depot, under the command of Captain Frome, accompanied by Lieutenant Monro, on transfer from the 84th Regiment.

The confidential report on the inspection of the regiment by Major-General Macdonnell, C.B., last year (23d and 28th March 1877), was forwarded from the Adjutant-General, Simla, dated 28th inst., with the following remarks by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

“The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has expressed his approbation of this most creditable and perfectly satisfactory report, which reflects credit on the commanding officer.”

Feb. 1878.

On the 27th inst. Major-General Maude, V.C., C.B., made his annual inspection of the regiment, when he expressed his entire satisfaction.

Oct. 1878.

The regiment remained at Sealkote until October. At the conclusion of the annual course of musketry, Sergeant A. Salmond, sergeant-instructor in musketry, proved to be the best shot in the army, with a score of 200 points, and was awarded the silver medal with gratuity of £20.

On the 14th October orders of readiness to join the army proceeding to Afghanistan were received, and on the 18th the regiment marched, and passing through Jhelum and Rawul Pindi, arrived at Kohat on the 8th November, Captain Gildea with the detachment from Umritsur and Banikhet having joined

on the 5th November. Strength on 11th November Nov. 1878.
1878:—

Officers	21	Drummers and Pipers	18
Staff-sergeants	5	Rank and File	582
Sergeants	33		
Total Officers			21
Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men			638

At Kohat the regiment halted till the 17th November, when the right wing, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, forming part of the 2d Brigade Kurram Valley Field Force, marched for Thull; the left wing, under command of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Clarke remaining at Kohat.

The right wing reached Thull on the 21st November, and on the 23d crossed the Kurram river, the boundary between Afghanistan and British India, and on the 27th reached Kurram without opposition.

On the 28th, marched at 3 A.M., hoping to overtake the Afghan army, reported to be retiring over the Peiwar Kotal. About 4 P.M. same date, found the enemy strongly posted on the Kotal: they at once opened fire on the force, who, finding the Afghans had no idea of retiring, and the place being too strong to attempt to take it by a rush, retired about a mile out of range and camped for the night. Next morning the reconnoitring parties soon ascertained that a successful attack in front of the Kotal was impossible, the ascent being so steep as to be very difficult for a man even lightly equipped, and commanded from both flanks by the neighbouring hills, which were held in force by the Afghans, who

Dec. 1878.

had constructed sungas and abattis, and posted guns on all the most suitable points. Under these circumstances, the army remained under the Peiwar Kotal until the 1st December, when, a path having been discovered over the Spingawai Kotal by which the position on the Peiwar Kotal might be taken in flank, at 10 P.M. a force, consisting of the right wing 72d Highlanders, 2d Punjaub Infantry, 23d Pioneers, 29th Punjaub Infantry, and 5th Goorkhas, with No. 1 Mountain Battery, and 4 guns Field Artillery Royal Horse Artillery on elephants, started from camp, and after marching all night up the bed of a mountain torrent, just at daybreak on the 2d December came upon the enemy's outposts. They were partly taken by surprise, but made a stubborn resistance, and after some severe fighting they retired, leaving 78 dead in the breastwork on the top of the hill. Privates Stewart and Power, 72d, were killed here, and Lieutenant Monro and 11 men wounded. After re-forming, the force started in pursuit of the enemy and to reach the main position on the Peiwar Kotal; but owing to the density of the cover—thick pine woods covering the hills—the track could not be found, and the enemy held their ground most determinately. About 2 P.M., finding it impossible to make any further direct advance, a wide flank movement to the right was commenced, so as to take the position in rear; the enemy's fire at once slackened, and about 4 P.M. ceased. It now being almost dark, and the men thoroughly tired, having been on the march since 10 P.M. the previous night, the force bivouacked for the night.

When the flanking force, marching by the Spingawai Kotal, started on the night of the 1st December, the remainder of the Division (the 28th Regiment, 5th Punjaub Infantry, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2 guns Field Artillery Royal Horse Artillery, and 3 guns G 3 Royal Artillery), were left in camp, under command of Brigadier-General Cobbe, with instructions to take up a position to attack the Peiwar Kotal in front, and to do so when the flank attack had shaken the enemy. This was carried out, and about 2 P.M., when the flanking force commenced its march to get in rear of the enemy, the front attack was delivered, and the enemy rapidly retiring, the Peiwar Kotal was in the possession of the British force by 2.30 P.M.

The regiment lost during the day 2 privates killed, and Lieutenant Monro and 11 men wounded. Twenty-one guns, much ammunition, large stores of grain, and a few rifles were captured.

For their gallantry in this action, the following non-commissioned officers and men received the distinguished conduct medal: Sergeant - Instructor in Musketry Salmond, Colour - Sergeant Lumsden, Sergeant M'Ilveen, Sergeant Cox, and Private Bonner. Sergeant Greer's name was also mentioned, and he has since been gazetted to a 2d lieutenancy in the 72d *Highlanders* for the coolness he here displayed, and for the manner in which he commanded the regimental baggage-guard in the Chappri defile.

Next day, the 3d December, moved down into the plain in rear of the Peiwar Kotal, and camped at Zaburdast Kila; weather very cold. On the 6th

marched to Ali Kheyl—thermometer 7° Fahrenheit. On the 7th, 250 men 72d Highlanders, 250 men 5th Goorkhas, and 2 guns Mountain Battery, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, marched with Major-General Roberts to reconnoitre the road to the Shutargurdan Pass leading down to the open country of Afghanistan. Reached the top of the pass on the 9th—the first European troops ever there—and starting same day on the return journey, rejoined the main body of the force at Ali Kheyl on the 10th December—thermometer 4° Fahrenheit. On the 12th started on return to Kurram, and on the 13th passed through the Chappri defile, in the Mongul country. Here the baggage was attacked, and Captain F. T. Goad, transport officer, late 72d Highlanders, was badly wounded,—died next day.

The following men—Privates Tyson, Maidlow, Wood (wounded), Robertson, and Ellis—behaved very gallantly on this occasion, and were afterwards personally thanked by Major-General Roberts, V.C., C.B.

After this the right wing returned to Kurram, where it remained until the 27th December, when it marched to Habib Kila, the old Afghan cantonment, seven miles below the Peiwar Kotal, and took up quarters for the winter.

The left wing, which had remained at Kohat when the right wing marched for the Kurram valley, continued there until the 19th December. Major C. M. Stockwell rejoined from England on the 18th, and on the 19th the wing (212 strong) started to join the force collecting at Hazir Pir for the expedition into

the Khost Valley; crossed the frontier at Thull on 27th, and arrived at Hazir Pir on the 29th December. The force having been formed, started on the 2d January 1879 for the Khost Valley, and arrived Jan. 1879. at Matun, the principal town of the district, without opposition, on the 6th. Everything apparently quiet; but information was received that the tribes were collecting, and on the morning of the 7th, the cavalry reconnoitring, found large numbers of Afghans on the neighbouring hills. About 1 P.M., great masses of the enemy showed themselves, and commenced a heavy fire. Very soon the action became general on the left front, right flank, and rear of the camp. The enemy were however soon dispersed and driven back to the hills, without casualty to the 72d, and by night all was again quiet. The force remained in the valley, and on the 17th, 85 men from Sealkote, under command of Lieutenant White, with 2d Lieutenants Macdonald, Robertson, and Sunderland, joined. On the 27th, the force left the Khost Valley, and on the 29th, 150 men, 72d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, forming part of a force of about 900 men of all arms, under Major-General Roberts, V.C., C.B., marched back to Matun to relieve the native governor, who was surrounded in the fort by 7000 Monguls. The governor was brought away, and the fort and grain burnt. During the retirement (on our return to camp) the cavalry were slightly engaged, and killed the chief of the Monguls. The force got back to camp about 5 P.M., having marched twenty-four miles, and accomplished its object.

On the 31st January the force returned to Hazir Pir, and went into camp for the winter. The weather was cold, with a good deal of rain; but although the men were under canvas all through the winter, there was very little sickness.

March
1879.

Forty-three men joined from Sealkote under the command of Lieutenant J. A. Campbell; and on the 9th March the wing, under command of Major C. M. Stockwell, started for Habib Kila, and there rejoined headquarters on the 18th. On the 25th the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, inspected the regiment, and expressed himself in highly complimentary terms as to their efficient condition, and the service they had rendered.

The following are his remarks:—

“General Roberts, you may well be proud of this portion of your force. I have never seen a regiment in more magnificent health or more perfect order. Colonel Brownlow, I once told you that I considered you a very fortunate man to command a regiment like the 72d Highlanders, and now I tell you that I consider any prince might well be proud to command so splendid a regiment; and the appearance of the men reflects the greatest credit on you and the officers and men of the regiment. I congratulate you all on your gallantry and brilliant conduct at the assault and capture of the Peiwar Kotal, and on the way in which you surmounted the difficulties and hardships you have had to undergo; and I trust—no, I feel confident—if you are again called upon, you will even surpass what you have already accomplished.”

On the 2d and 3d April the regiment left Habib April 1879. Kila by wings, and having in the meantime been employed making the road, arrived at Ali Kheyl on the 10th. The position at Ali Kheyl is a series of plateaux, about twelve miles on the Kabul side of the Peiwar Kotal, and at the mouth of the gorge leading up to the Shutargurda Pass.

On the 13th a draft of 146 men, under command of Captain Tingcombe, with Captain Brooke-Hunt, Lieutenants Kane and Fergusson, and 2d Lieutenant A. L. Campbell, joined from England; also Captain Garnett's company, which had been in the fort at Kurram since December 1878, the strength at headquarters being on 1st May 1879:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Staff	4
Majors	2	Staff-Sergeants	5
Captains	8	Sergeants	40
Subalterns	17	Drummers and Pipers	23
Chaplain	1	Rank and File	785
Total Officers			33
Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men			853

The plateau occupied by the 72d and others was, by the labour of the troops, made into a strongly fortified camp.

On the 26th May 1879, the Treaty of Gundamuck May 1879. having been signed by the Amir Yakoob Khan, peace was declared.

In June Sergeant William Greer was promoted 2d lieutenant in the regiment for gallant and distinguished service during the winter campaign,—‘London Gazette,’ April 1879.

The regiment remained at Ali Kheyl during the summer, taking part in the expeditions, surveying and exploring the country. The natives remained intensely hostile, so that it was impossible to leave the camp except in parties and well armed.

June 1879. On the 9th June Captain Kelsey, and Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett on the 6th July, proceeded to England to do duty with the regimental depot at Stirling.

July 1879. On the 18th July Sir Louis Cavagnari, envoy to Kabul, started from Ali Kheyl for Kabul with his personal escort and staff, escorted to the Shutargurdan Pass by a force composed of 200 men 67th Regiment, 200 men 72d Highlanders, 200 men 92d Highlanders, the 5th Goorkhas, 2 mountain guns, and one squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry. On the top of the pass on the 19th, the envoy was received by officials sent by the Amir Yakoob Khan, and the force returned to Ali Kheyl, arriving on the 20th.

The heat during the summer was great, ranging up to 105° in the tents. There was some fever, but on the whole the regiment remained in good health.

Sept. 1879. On the 5th September a report was received that the British Embassy at Kabul had been massacred. This proved to be the truth, and, after much difficulty in procuring carriage, a force of two brigades marched for Kabul, crossing the Shutargurdan Pass (11,200 feet above the sea-level) on the 24th September and following days, and rendezvoused at Kushi. The force at Kushi consisted of the 67th Regiment, 72d and 92d Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjaub Infantry, 23d and 28th Native Infantry, 12th and 14th Bengal

Cavalry, Field Artillery Royal Horse Artillery, G 3 Royal Artillery, and No. 2 Mountain Battery,—the whole under the command of Sir F. Roberts, the 72d Highlanders being in the 2d Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General T. Baker, C.B.

On the 2d October the force moved from Kushi Oct. 1879. towards Kabul. On the evening of the 4th the rear-guard, including left wing 72d Highlanders, was attacked about two miles from Camp Zahidabad, but easily repulsed the enemy, and reached camp without casualty to the 72d at 10 P.M. On the 5th reached Charasiab, and early on the morning of the 6th, reconnoitring parties found the enemy in large numbers holding a position to defend the approach to the city of Kabul. General Baker's Brigade was at once ordered out, and the 72d, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, leading the attack on the left of the British line, were at first—while crossing some open ground between two ranges of hills—exposed to a very heavy fire from the Afghan army, about 12,000 strong, holding the hills on their front and left flank. They, however, soon drove back the enemy's right, and gaining the hills, got some cover, and eventually driving the enemy from hill to hill with considerable loss, about 3 P.M. compelled them to retreat, and got possession of their position, thus ending the fight and leaving the road to Kabul open. ' The force bivouacked for the night on the hills, the want of water after a hard day's work being severely felt. Casualties this day: 3 men killed; Lieutenant Fergusson and 34 men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Surgeon-

Major Atkins had their horses shot. For their gallantry in this action the following non-commissioned officers and men received the distinguished conduct medal: Colour-Sergeant Lauder; Privates M'Mahon, Waterstone, and M'Anary.

Next day, the 7th October, marched to Bini Hissar, and bivouacked about two miles from the city. On the 8th, E and F companies, under command of Major Guinness, formed part of a small force, under General Baker, sent to drive the enemy from the Asmai hill, above the city of Kabul, which they were holding in considerable force. Night coming on before this was accomplished, General Baker's force bivouacked on the hills, and on the morning of the 9th found the enemy had evacuated their position and got away, the cavalry, under Brigadier Massy, having failed to intercept them. They left twelve guns and all their camp equipage, which fell into our hands. On the 10th the regiment was reunited, and encamped with the rest of the force on the Siah Sung heights, one mile north-east of the city of Kabul. Over 200 guns, 7000 rifles, jazails, and matchlocks were captured, with large quantities of powder and ammunition. On the 12th, a proclamation was read in the Bala Hissar, explaining why the British had invaded the country, and promising to spare the city from its just fate—total destruction. The troops lined the road from Siah Sung to the Bala Hissar. On the 13th the whole Division marched through the city, bands playing, colours flying, and bayonets fixed.

It was General Roberts's intention to quarter the

force in the Bala Hissar for the winter; but on the 16th October a tremendous explosion of gunpowder—many hundred tons were stored there—took place,—whether accidental, or by the hand of an Afghan fanatic, was never ascertained,—and rendered the place untenable; and it was determined to occupy the Sherpore cantonment, a large range of buildings erected by the late Amir, Shere Ali, for his troops. Into this place the 72d marched on the 31st October 1879, the rest of the force marching in on following days. Here the men were comfortably housed, and Nov. 1879. the officers generally built huts for themselves.

Second Lieutenant Granville G. A. Egerton joined the regiment at Sherpore on 20th November, on appointment from England.

On 1st December the Amir, Yakoob Khan, was Dec. 1879. sent to India, Major Stockwell, with four companies 72d, escorting him as far as Gundamuck. On the 3d December Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., rejoined from leave in England. On the 6th a report was brought in that there was a small rising of the tribes about Maidan, 25 miles from Kabul. Two brigades were sent out to put this down. They at once discovered that the whole country was up, and that, mad with religious fanaticism and anger at the exile of their Amir, they were making for Kabul, with the intention of exterminating the small British force there,—Muhammed Jan, a colonel of artillery in the late Amir's service, and Muskh-i-Alam, a celebrated Mussalman mullah, being their leaders.

On the 10th December, a brigade under Brigadier

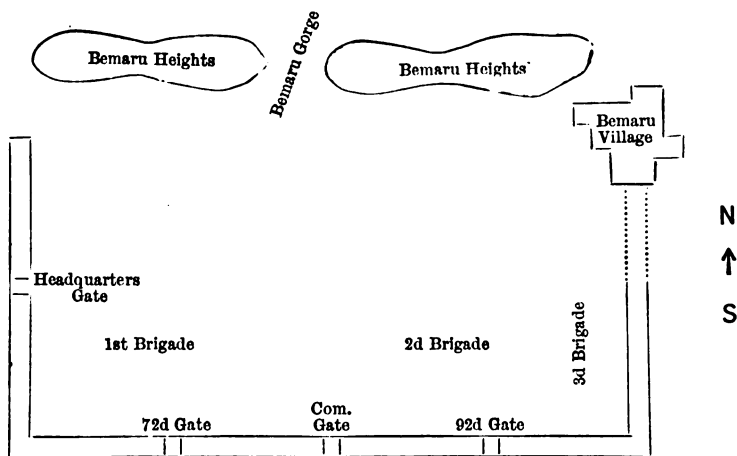
Macpherson, C.B., V.C., met and defeated a force of 6000 Kohistanis, marching to join the rising.

On the 11th, the 9th Lancers and Field Artillery Royal Horse Artillery, moving to meet General Macpherson, were attacked in the Chardeh Valley by about 10,000 Afghans, and suffered very severe loss. News reached Sherpore that the Afghan forces were advancing on the cantonments. Two hundred men of the 72d Highlanders, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, went out at once to seize and hold the Deh Mazung gorge, through which runs the road from the Chardeh Valley to Kabul; two companies were sent to reinforce the picket on top of the Sherdarwaza, the Bala Hissar hill. These succeeded in holding the enemy in check, and orders were sent to the two brigades who were out to return at once. On the 12th the enemy attacked the Bala Hissar hill in great force, but were repulsed, Lieutenant Fergusson and 8 men, 72d, being severely wounded.

On the 13th fighting went on all day on the hills. On the 14th the 72d led the attack on the Asmai hill, which was held in great force by the Afghans. In the face of a very heavy fire the hill was captured; but the numbers of the enemy constantly increasing, it became evident to General Roberts that it would be impossible for him, with the few men at his disposal—under 6000 in all—to hold the hills and the city of Kabul, as well as the Sherpore cantonments. He therefore determined to withdraw within the cantonments, in which were collected all the ammunition and

stores for the troops during the winter. Orders were accordingly issued, and the detachments holding the various hills were withdrawn and collected within the cantonments on the evening of the 14th December, the country outside being for the present abandoned to the enemy. The 72d lost this day Captain N. J. Spens, Lieutenant C. Gaisford, and 15 men killed, and 2d Lieutenant G. Egerton and 23 men wounded.

The Sherpore cantonment is a parallelogram: three sides, the east, south, and west, being the barracks, built by the Amir for his troops; the north side being formed by the two Bemaru hills, with a gorge between them, through which runs the road to the open plain to the north of the cantonments.



PLAN OF SHERPORE CANTONMENT.

The walls on the south and west were high and strong (20 feet high); on the east not more than 10 feet high, the building being unfinished. At each end of the Bemaru hill, between the ends of the hills and the walls, was an open undefended space. From the 14th to the 23d December the enemy in immense numbers—60,000 to 70,000—invested the place, but never found heart to make a real attack. On the 18th December, 2d Lieutenant L. Sunderland was wounded.

On the morning of the 23d they made their most determined attack, but were easily repulsed; and about noon on that day the tents of General C. Gough's Brigade coming to the relief from the Kyber line were seen, and on the 24th the Afghan hosts were gone.

For their gallantry on the 14th December on the Asmai heights, the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men received the distinguished conduct medal: Colour-Sergeant Jacobs, Corporal Clunas, and Private Gillon.

On the 24th, Captain Lendrum, with 44 men, joined, having come up with General Gough's Brigade.

The troops remained in the Sherpore cantonments, making occasional expeditions into the country.

Feb. 1880. On the 20th February 1880, Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., made his annual inspection of the regiment, when he expressed his entire satisfaction.

April 1880. In April 1880, 2d Lieutenant H. Lang, with a draft of 160 non-commissioned officers and men, joined—Lieutenant and Adjutant Murray, who had gone down to Sealkote to equip and bring them up, in command.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. J. Clarke

died at Allahabad on 8th April, *en route* to England on medical certificate, from illness contracted on service. By his death, Captain Guinness became major; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. H. Murray, captain; Lieutenant Munro succeeding to the adjutancy.

In May the regiment, 24 officers, 853 non-com-
missioned officers and men, formed part of a column sent through the Logar and Lughman districts: meeting with no opposition, they returned to Kabul in June. May 1880.

In July, information having been received of the July 1880. disaster at Maiwand, a column was prepared to march to Kandahar, under command of Sir F. Roberts. It started on the 8th August, the 72d Highlanders Aug. 1880. (strength 23 officers, 777 non-commissioned officers and men) forming part of the 2d Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Baker; reached Ghazni on 15th, being 98 miles, an average of 12 miles per diem; reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai on 23d, 140 miles from Ghazni, making an average of 17.5 miles per diem. Hearing that Ayub Khan, being aware of the approach of the army, had raised the siege of Kandahar and withdrawn to a position a little to the north, halted for one day, then moved on by easier stages, so as to bring the men in fresh. They were suffering a good deal from dysentery, brought on by hard work, indifferent food, and bad water. Reached Kandahar on the 31st August, thus completing the march of 320 miles in twenty-two days (not including two days' halt), making an average of nearly 15 miles per diem.

The 1st and 3d Brigades were at once pushed on reconnoitring, the 2d Brigade moving in reserve, to make Ayub's army show their position, which they quickly did.

Sept. 1880. Next day, the 1st September 1880, troops from the Kandahar garrison made a demonstration in front of the Baba-Walli Kotal to deceive the enemy, whilst General Roberts's force moved away to their left to get round the hills on which his—Ayub's—right flank rested, and turn the position. About 9 A.M. the fight commenced by the Afghans opening a heavy fire of artillery, which, however, caused but little damage. The 1st Brigade, coming close round the hill, were soon hotly engaged; the 2d Brigade, on their left, making a wider sweep round, came on the enemy in great numbers, strongly posted in the gardens and walled enclosures about the villages, and were exposed to a very heavy fire, by which the 72d lost, amongst others, 2 officers killed and 2 wounded within half an hour of the time the regiment advanced to the attack. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, C.B., being one of the officers here killed, Major C. M. Stockwell assumed command, and led the regiment throughout the remainder of the action.

The enemy retired slowly, contesting every inch of ground; but closely pressed by the ever-advancing British line, they at length gave way, and retired in a confused mass. The British force, seizing their advantage, poured in a murderous fire, and the retreat soon became a regular route, our victorious troops fol-

lowing the flying enemy right into their camp (which the 72d were the first to traverse) and through their position, pursuing them until they melted away in that marvellous manner which is one of the most remarkable characteristics of Afghan warfare. At 1 P.M. the battle was over. Twenty-eight guns, the whole of the camp equipage of the enemy, large quantities of ammunition and stores, fell into our hands, and the power of Ayub Khan, for the present at least, is destroyed.

The 72d Highlanders lost this day Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, C.B., commanding the regiment; and Captain St T. Frome and 11 non-commissioned officers and men killed; Captain R. H. Murray, Lieutenant and Adjutant S. C. H. Monro, and 17 men wounded. By the death of the above officers, Major C. M. Stockwell obtained command of the regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. F. Kelsey becoming major, and Lieutenants C. H. Fergusson and J. W. Hughes-Hallett, captains.

The regiment remained at Kandahar till 15th September, when they started for India, and, marching *via* Quetta and the Bolan Pass, arrived at Sibi on the 9th October; thence after some days' halt they Oct. 1880. proceeded by wings by rail to Mean Meer, arriving there on 16th and 17th October, having been just two years on active service.

Casualties during campaigns, not including those who died after the regiment returned to India (15 on the march down):—

	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
Killed and died of wounds	4	37
Died of disease	1	44
Wounded	5	77

Nov. 1880. The following is an extract from a letter from the Assistant Military Secretary, Horse Guards, having reference to the confidential reports on the officers of the 72d Highlanders for 1879-80:—

“SIR,—With reference to the confidential reports for the year 1879-80 on the officers of the 72d Highlanders, I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint your Excellency that his Royal Highness was pleased to peruse the very favourable opinion entertained by Brigadier-General Baker and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., who was unfortunately killed at the head of his regiment in the action of the 1st September last, and regrets the loss the service has sustained by the death of this officer.”

The regiment remained at Mean Meer until 22d November, taking part in the durbar and ceremonies held by Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, on the occasion of his first visit to the Punjaub, then moved by rail to Lucknow, where they arrived on 25th November and took over quarters from the 73d Regiment, ordered to England.

On the 25th November, 2d Lieutenant W. H. Hunter joined the regiment at Lucknow on appointment from England.

Dec. 1880. On the 1st December 1880, an open canteen was

first established in the regiment by the lieutenant-colonel commanding.

During this month a draft of 113 non-commissioned Jan. 1881. officers and men arrived from the regimental depot, Stirling, under command of Captain J. W. Hughes-Hallett, accompanied by 2d Lieutenants Warrand and Tod on appointment to the regiment, making the total strength of the regiment in India 24 officers, 1043 rank and file.

Major Kelsey rejoined headquarters from doing duty with the regimental depot, Stirling.

News of serious fighting with the Boers in the Transvaal having reached Lucknow, the following March 1881. telegram was despatched on the 4th March by the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding to the Adjutant-General in India:—

“I respectfully volunteer the services of the 72d Highlanders for immediate service in the Transvaal.” Regiment volunteers for service at the Cape.

The following is an extract from a letter received in answer to the above:—

“No. 3251 (camp).

“OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL
IN INDIA, HEADQUARTERS,
FORT WILLIAM, 4th March 1881.

“From the Adjutant-General in India to the General Officer commanding the Oude Division.

“SIR,—With reference to the telegram from the officer commanding 72d Highlanders, of which a copy is annexed, I am directed to request that you will inform the commanding officer that the Com-

mander-in-Chief fully appreciates the spirit which has prompted the offer of the services of the regiment for the operations now being carried on in the Transvaal, but that as yet volunteers are not called for.— I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. R. GREAVES, *Major-Gen.,
Adjutant-General in India.*"

Annual
inspection.

On the 7th March the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, was inspected by Lieutenant-General Cureton, C.B., commanding the Oude Division, who expressed himself highly satisfied with all he saw. His report called forth a letter from the Adjutant-General, Simla, to the effect that the high state of discipline and general efficiency of the regiment reflected the greatest credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell.

April 1881.
2d Lieutenants Elliot and Armstrong join on appointment.

On the 10th April, 2d Lieutenants George Elliot and Owen Armstrong joined headquarters from England on appointment.

May 1881.
Death of Lieut. and Adj. Sunderland.

On the 17th May the regiment sustained a sad loss by the death, from typhoid fever, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lister Sunderland.

July 1881.
Regiment ceases to be designated 72d Highlanders, and becomes 1st

On the 1st July, under the new warrant of army organisation, the regiment lost its numerical designation, and became the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), the 78th Highlanders forming the 2d Battalion, its new localisation being the 72d regimental district, with depot at Fort George, N.B. It was further ordered that the regiment should

abandon the Stuart tartan trews, and adopt the kilt, wearing the Mackenzie tartan.

During this month, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, C.B., while at Simla, was commanded to a special audience by his Excellency the Viceroy, who complimented him highly on the services of the regiment in the late campaign in Afghanistan.

During the hot-weather season of 1881 at Lucknow, the health of the regiment continued fairly good, with the exception of two or three sharpish outbreaks of cholera.

On the 30th October, Lieutenant Richardson joined headquarters from England on appointment.

On the 14th December, at a parade in review order of the whole of the troops of the Lucknow garrison, Sergeant Sellar of the battalion was presented by Lieutenant-General Cureton, C.B., in the name of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, with the Victoria Cross, which had been awarded him for the following act of gallantry: "For conspicuous gallantry displayed by him at the assault on the Asmai heights round Kabul on the 14th December 1879, in having in a marked manner led the attack under a heavy fire, and dashing on in front of the party up the slope, engaged in a desperate conflict with an Afghan who sprang out to meet him. In this encounter, Lance-Corporal Sellar was severely wounded."—Extract from 'London Gazette,' 18th October 1881.

On the same occasion, Corporal Thomas Gordon was presented with the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field, for gallantry displayed by him

Battalion
Seaforth
Highland-
ers (Ross-
shire
Buffs).

Aug. 1881.
Lieut.-Col.
Stockwell,
C.B., com-
manded to
a special
audience
by H.E.
the Viceroy
of India.

Health of
the regi-
ment while
at Luck-
now.

Oct. 1881.
Lieutenant
Richardson
joins on ap-
pointment.

Dec. 1881.
Presenta-
tion of the
Victoria
Cross to
Sergeant
Sellar.

at the battle of Kandahar, and Colour-Sergeant Robert Lauder with a silver bar for attachment to the distinguished conduct medal already in his possession, for further gallantry at the same action.

Regiment
receives
title of
"Duke of
Albany's"
in addition.

During this month, her Majesty the Queen was pleased to order an addition to the titles of the regiment, and it now became Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

Jan. 1882.
Lieuts.
Burn and
Spottis-
woode join
on appoint-
ment.

On the 31st of January, Lieutenant A. Spottiswoode joined headquarters from England on appointment, and Lieutenant Burn joined on the 8th February.

Feb. 1882.
The bat-
talion
leaves
Lucknow
and pro-
ceeds to
Aden, Ara-
bia, reliev-
ing the 1st
Battalion
Wiltshire
Regiment,
late 62d
Regiment.

The battalion, which had been for some time under orders to proceed to Aden, left Lucknow by wings for Deolali, *en route* to port of embarkation, on the 7th and 8th of this month.

Farewell
Division
Order by
Lieut.-
Gen. Cure-
ton, C.B.
on the bat-
talion leav-
ing Luck-
now.

Arriving at Deolali on 11th and 12th, it embarked at Bombay in H.M.S. Jumna on the 25th, reaching its destination on the 3d of March.

Before the battalion left Lucknow, Lieutenant-General Cureton, C.B., commanding the Oude Division, was pleased to publish the following division order:—

"The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) will leave Lucknow in a few days for the port of embarkation, to complete its tour of foreign service at Aden. As the time for its departure draws near, the Lieutenant-General desires to record his high opinion of this distinguished battalion, which, during its stay in India, has rendered such excellent service to the Crown.

"As the 72d Highlanders, the regiment took part

in most of the operations of the war in Afghanistan, from the attack on Peiwar Kotal to the crowning victory at Kandahar.

"Its varied services have been acknowledged by her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Government of India, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and the different despatches have borne testimony to the able manner in which the regiment was commanded, and also to the discipline and cheerful endurance of all ranks during a long and trying campaign.

"The battalion leaves this command in a high state of efficiency, and the Lieutenant-General compliments Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell on its discipline and interior economy: he desires him to convey to the officers and non-commissioned officers his appreciation of the manner in which they have carried out their duties; the general good conduct of the men, their steadiness on parade, and smartness on duty, have merited his warm approval. The Lieutenant-General now bids farewell to all ranks of the battalion, with an assurance of his regret at their departure, and good wishes for their future welfare."

The battalion was relieved at Lucknow by its 2d Battalion (late 78th) from Sitapur and Benares. 2d 3d March 1882.

On arrival at Aden the battalion was broken up into three detachments, headquarters and four companies being at the Camp or Crater Position, three companies at the Isthmus Position, and one company at the Steamer-Point Position. Distribution of the battalion on arrival at Aden.

The results of the annual course of musketry for the army for the years 1881-82 having been published. The battalion the best shoot-

ing bat-
talion in
the army
for 1881-82. lished, it was found that the battalion was the best shooting regiment in the army, with a figure of merit of 140.65 ; F, or Captain T. Wallace's, company was the best shooting company in the army, with a figure of merit of 146.60.

Battalion
receives
the bronze
star for the
Kandahar
march. On the 31st of this month the battalion received the bronze stars for the march from Kabul to Kandahar under Major-General Sir F. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C.

April 1882. On the 10th of this month the battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Blair, V.C., commanding the Aden brigade.

Inspection
of the bat-
talion at
Aden. The result of this inspection was the following letter :—

“ Regiment—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

Station and date—Aden, 10th April 1882.

Inspecting Officer—Brigadier-General Blair, V.C.

“ HORSE GUARDS, 14th December 1882.

“ Observations by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

“ ‘ This report is very satisfactory, and the condition of the battalion reflects much credit on Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Stockwell.’

(Signed) R. B. HAWLEY, *D.A.G.*”

June 1882.
Battalion
receives
Afghan
medal.

On the 21st of June the battalion received the silver medal for the Afghan war, 1878-79-80.

July 1882.
Battalion
receives
orders for
service in
Egypt.

On the 5th of this month a telegram was received by the Brigadier-General commanding at Aden, directing him to hold the battalion in readiness to proceed on active service to Egypt, as part of the contingent despatched from India to take part in the suppression

of the military rebellion in that country, which, under the leadership of Arabi Pasha, had broken out.

On the 15th the detachments at Steamer-Point and the Isthmus were withdrawn, and the whole battalion concentrated near Steamer-Point under canvas, ready for embarkation.

On the 1st of this month the S.S. Bancoora, hired transport, arrived from Bombay with the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster (late 65th) Regiment on board. This regiment disembarked the same day, and relieved the battalion at Aden, and on the following morning—the 2d—the battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Stockwell, C.B., embarked, and the ship sailed at 3 P.M.

Aug. 1882.
Battalion
embarks
for the
Egyptian
war.

Strength on embarkation: 21 officers, 43 sergeants, and 562 rank and file.

A depot, consisting of those men unfit for active service, and the women and children of the battalion, was left at Aden, under command of Lieutenant the Honourable R. C. Drummond.

There was already on board the Bancoora a contingent of two companies of the 2d Battalion—total, 6 officers, and 200 non-commissioned officers and men,—under command of Major A. Murray, which had been sent from Lucknow to reinforce the battalion, as its establishment was so weak.

On the 8th, after a very trying passage through the Red Sea, owing to the extreme heat, the ship arrived at Suez, which had been captured without loss by Admiral Sir W. Hewitt, commanding the East Indian station, and the battalion at once disembarked, and

Battalion
disembarks
at Suez, 8th
Aug. 1882.

marched at 4 P.M. to the Victoria Hospital, a large range of buildings to the north of Suez town, and relieved the Naval Brigade, who returned to their ships.

On the 13th Captain Lendrum, Lieutenants Munro, Macdonald, and Lang rejoined from England from leave of absence.

Engage-
ment at
Shaluf,
20th Aug.
1882.

Little was done, with the exception of severe picket and fatigue duties, until the 19th, when the battalion embarked once more on the Bancoora, lying in Suez docks. About 11 P.M. the same night sudden orders were received, and the battalion disembarked and marched at 4 A.M. on the 20th to attack Shaluf, a small station on the Maritime Canal, about ten miles from Suez, which was known to be held by a considerable force of the enemy. Four companies, under command of Major W. F. Kelsey, proceeded in H.M.S.'s Seagull and Mosquito up the Maritime Canal, while the remainder of the battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Stockwell, C.B., marched almost parallel to the banks, at about one and a half miles' distance. The above-mentioned four companies were the only ones who this day came into action at all. The distance along the banks proved further than had been anticipated, the heat was very great, the ground traversed—desert sands—exceedingly heavy, and orders were therefore given by heliograph to the ships to push on, and the battalion reluctantly received the order to return to Suez, at which place it arrived at 4 P.M., and at once re-embarked on board the Bancoora.

Meanwhile H.M.S.'s Seagull and Mosquito, having arrived off Shaluf, opened fire from their guns and gatlings at the enemy, whose position lay about 1200 yards distant from the Maritime Canal, and behind the Fresh-water Canal. The four companies under command of Major Kelsey disembarked about 10.30 A.M., and advanced until checked by the Fresh-water Canal about 200 yards from the enemy's position, which was intrenched. This obstacle was insurmountable, until a boat sent by Captain Lendrum, who had been detached two and a half miles to the right to seize and occupy a lock on the Fresh-water Canal, arrived about 4 P.M. Captain Hallett's company then passed over by parties in it. About the time that this operation was completed, a most gallant and important action was performed by Lieutenant H. G. Lang of the battalion. He was with Major Garnett's company on the extreme left of the attack, which company had worked its way through the houses of Shaluf, and gained the banks of the Fresh-water Canal, the other bank being held by the enemy, and protected by their fire. Lieutenant Lang stripped, swam over to the opposite side, and launched a boat which was drawn up on the bank close to two houses occupied by the enemy. The dangerous state of the canal itself from weeds, added to the difficulty of this undertaking. "Two men of Major Garnett's company were drowned here whilst attempting to get across." Lieutenant Lang returned with the boat, and led a party of bluejackets, from H.M.S. Mosquito, over in it, quickly followed by a party of men of the battalion. The enemy being

thus taken suddenly in flank, fled in disorder, under a heavy fire from the whole line (with the bluejackets of the Seagull), which had by this time crossed the canal, and was advancing, driving the enemy before it. The enemy's loss was 183 killed, many wounded, and 62 prisoners. A large number of rifles, bayonets, &c., a small field-gun, with a great quantity of ammunition and field-equipage, were taken. The battalion lost two men (Corporal Hynd and Private Reeves) drowned, and the bluejackets had two men wounded. Enemy's strength, about 600 infantry and 70 cavalry.

Seizure of
the Suez
Canal east
of Ismailia.

On the following morning, the 21st, the Bancoora, with headquarters and remainder of the battalion, entered the Suez Canal at daybreak, and, having caught up the Seagull and Mosquito in the Bitter Lakes, the three ships proceeded to a point in the canal near the village of Serapeum, and the whole battalion at once disembarked, and proceeded to occupy the Fresh-water Canal lock and railway station at that point. This was done without loss, a few shots being fired by stragglers from the enemy's force defeated the previous day at Shaluf. Headquarters and six companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, C.B., together with a small naval contingent under Commander Ralfe, R.N., occupied Serapeum lock; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness, with three companies, occupying the railway station about one and a half miles to the north; and one company, under Lieutenant Campbell, being left on board ship with the baggage. This movement completed the seizure of the Suez Canal east of Ismailia.

The battalion remained thus disposed until the even-

ing of the following day, the 22d, when, under orders from army headquarters at Ismailia, it concentrated at Serapeum village, on the banks of the Suez Canal itself. Here it remained, sending a company on picket daily both to the lock and railway station, until the 28th inst., on which day the enemy attacked our advanced post at Kassassin in great force, and urgent orders were received to come on to Ismailia. The battalion embarked about 10 P.M. on board the Bancoora, which had been waiting at a *gare* lower down the canal, and started for Ismailia at 4 A.M. on the 29th, arriving in about three hours' time. The battalion did not disembark until the evening of the 30th, bivouacking that night at Ismailia, and marching the following morning—the 31st—to Nefiche, three miles to the front. Here the infantry brigade of the Indian contingent was formed, under command of Brigadier-General Tanner, C.B., and consisted of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 7th and 29th Bengal Infantry, and the 2d Beloochies.

Battalion
arrives at
Ismailia.

Here the battalion remained until the 9th September, and at 1 A.M. on the 10th joined the general advance of the army, and marched to Tel-el-Mahata; marched again at 2 A.M. on the 11th, and arrived at Kassassin; the advanced post, about 7 A.M., encamping on the extreme front next to the camp of the brigade of Guards. On the afternoon of the 12th, rumours of an intended attack on the enemy's position at Tel-el-Kebir, distant about ten miles, were confirmed by the issue of orders to the army to strike tents at sundown, pile arms, and wait for orders.

Sept. 1882.
Marches
for the
front.

Battle of
Tel-el-
Kebir.

At 2 A.M. on the 13th, the Indian Contingent, consisting of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, detachments of the afore-mentioned native regiments, and 7/1 Mountain Battery, under command of Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, K.C.B., rendezvoused on ground south of the Fresh-water Canal, and about an hour later moved off to the attack of the right flank of the lines of Tel-el-Kebir. The march continued without incident, the battalion leading the way, until shortly before 5 A.M., as it was beginning to get light, a cannon-shot was heard from the extreme right, showing that the main body of the English force had commenced the attack; and a few minutes later a heavy fire was opened on the Indian Contingent from a battery immediately to the front, and also from one to the right flank. The force pressed on without firing a shot, until at length the enemy's infantry opened fire, and a battery with four guns came into view. A few steady volleys were delivered by the battalion, and then General Macpherson ordered the battalion to charge the battery and take it at the point of the bayonet. This was done with a ringing cheer, all the guns being captured. The whole force swept on, driving the enemy before them, capturing eight more guns and many prisoners, and shortly came in sight of the main camp and railway station, inside the lines of Tel-el-Kebir, from which thousands of the enemy were streaming in full flight.

The battle and, as it subsequently transpired, the war was finished at one blow.

On arrival at the canal bridge at Tel-el-Kebir, General

Macpherson received orders from Sir Garnet Wolseley to push on with the Indian Contingent and occupy Zag-a-Zig, while the cavalry division went on to Cairo. The force marched the whole day with but few halts and without food, under a burning sun, and finally reached Zag-a-Zig about 7 P.M., General Macpherson, with a squadron of native cavalry, having preceded it by a few hours.

Occupation of Zag-a-Zig by the Indian Contingent the same night.

Thus the Indian Contingent, between 2 A.M. and 7 P.M. on the 13th, had marched over thirty-three miles and assisted to win a great battle, capturing twelve guns out of sixty in position, and taking many prisoners.

Despite the heaviness of the enemy's fire, it was directed at too high an elevation, and the shells burst badly in the sandy ground; and the loss of the battalion this day was very slight,—one man (Private Higgs) killed, and three wounded.

The battalion remained at Zag-a-Zig until the 20th inst., when it left by train for Cairo, arriving the same evening, and being quartered at Abbasiyeh, about three miles outside the city.

Battalion arrives at Cairo.

On the 30th inst. the battalion took part in the great review before his Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

Ophthalmia in a mild form now broke out in the regiment, and nearly every officer and man was more or less affected.

On the 14th of this month the battalion left Cairo for Alexandria, and embarked on the 15th in three different ships for England,—headquarters and A and E companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, in

Oct. 1882. Battalion leaves Cairo, and embarks at Alexandria

for Eng-
land.

the s.s. Caspian; B, F, G, H companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Guinness, in the s.s. Olympus; and C and D companies, under Major Garnett, in the s.s. Ascalon. The two companies of the 2d Battalion left to rejoin their battalion in India on the 10th of this month.

Strength on embarkation: 24 officers, 517 non-commissioned officers and men.

LOSSES OF THE BATTALION IN EGYPT.						Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Killed in action	.	.	.	.	.	...	4
Died of disease	.	.	.	.	.	...	4
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	...	2
Invalided	.	.	.	.	.	2	52
Deserted	.	.	.	.	.	...	1

In addition to the above, 25 non-commissioned officers and men volunteered to the 2d Battalion, and returned to India with the two companies of the 2d Battalion.

Arrival at
Ports-
mouth.

Quartered
at Park-
hurst, Isle
of Wight.

The Caspian, with headquarters, arrived at Portsmouth on the 30th, and the two companies disembarked, and were conveyed across to Cowes, Isle of Wight, *en route* to Parkhurst, where the battalion was ordered to be quartered. At Cowes they met with a most gratifying and enthusiastic reception at the hands of the townspeople, and an address was presented by the local authorities.

Nov. 1882.

The detachments in the Olympus and Ascalon arrived on the 1st and 3d respectively, and completed

the disembarkation of the battalion, after a total service in the East of eleven years and eight months.

It is worthy of note that of the 914 sergeants and rank and file who embarked with the regiment for India on the 21st February 1871, 202 returned home with the regiment, who had remained with headquarters the whole period of foreign service.

On the 9th of this month Lieutenant Rutherford-Clarke joined on appointment.

On the 18th of this month the battalion proceeded to London, and took part in the great review before her Majesty the Queen, on the Horse Guards' parade, of the troops which had returned from Egypt.

Battalion proceeds to London for the review before her Majesty the Queen. Jan. 1883. Battalion inspected by her Majesty the Queen.

On the 27th the battalion was inspected by her Majesty the Queen, who, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, drove over from Osborne for the purpose. Her Majesty was pleased to approve highly of the appearance of the regiment.

By General Order 32 of the 1st of February, her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve of the regiment being permitted to bear the words specified below on its colours, &c., in commemoration of its distinguished and gallant behaviour during the recent campaign in Egypt: "Egypt, 1882." "Tel-el-Kebir."

Feb. 1883.

During this month the battalion received the silver medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir, granted for the campaign.

March 1883.

On the 6th of this month the battalion was inspected at Parkhurst by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

April 1883. Inspection of the battalion by

H.R.H.
the Duke
of Cam-
bridge,
Field-Mar-
shal Com-
manding-
in-Chief.

The battalion was drawn up in line, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, C.B., and his Royal Highness was received with a royal salute. He walked down the ranks, making a close inspection of each individual officer and man. After inspection, the battalion was formed into column, and marched past. It was then wheeled into line, and, by command of his Royal Highness, was formed into three sides of a square. His Royal Highness then addressed the regiment as follows :—

Address to
the bat-
talion by
H.R.H.
the Field-
Marshal
Command-
ing-in-
Chief.

“Colonel Stockwell, officers, and men of the Seaforth Highlanders, I cannot express how great a pleasure this brief visit to you has afforded me. I congratulate you cordially on the magnificent appearance of your regiment, and the smart and soldierlike way it has been brought before me by you, Colonel Stockwell, on the steadiness of the men in the ranks, and the precision with which all movements have been executed on parade. I can assure you it has never fallen to my lot to inspect a finer regiment, and I hope that when in future years I shall visit you again, I shall find the regiment in the same magnificent state. The excellent example set by Colonel Stockwell, the officers, and such smart non-commissioned officers, and so well followed by the men, has earned for the regiment the distinguished name it now bears, and has brought it to a state of efficiency I have never seen surpassed. Men of the 72d, of your behaviour on parade I can judge for myself; the medals on your breasts speak for themselves. What the regiment has done in India and Egypt is well

known to all, and I have no doubt that should war arise in future, you will well sustain the glorious name which you already bear. Colonel Stockwell and officers of the Seaforth Highlanders, I thank you for the great pleasure it has given me merely to look at your magnificent regiment to-day, and I congratulate myself on having had the honour of inspecting such a distinguished corps; and you, Colonel Stockwell, much more so on commanding it."

Before dismissing the parade, his Royal Highness ordered the regiment to march past him to their quarters in fours.

During this month the battalion received the bronze stars, given by his Highness the Khedive to all who took part in the Egyptian campaign.

On the 27th of this month the annual inspection of the battalion was held by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the general officer commanding the district, who expressed himself highly pleased with all he saw; and in a letter, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 4th February 1884, the result was held, by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to be "most creditable and satisfactory."

July 1883.
Annual inspection.

On the occasion of this inspection, his Serene Highness was pleased to be the means of presenting Lieutenant William Greer of the battalion with the silver medal for "distinguished conduct in the field," which had been awarded to him whilst a sergeant in the regiment for his gallantry at the battle of the Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan, on the 2d of December 1878. On his shortly subsequent promotion to a commission

Presentation of "distinguished conduct" medal to Lieutenant Greer.

in the regiment, the decoration had been withheld ; but after the arrival of the battalion in England, fresh representations were made in his favour, with the result that the medal was, as above stated, awarded to him.

Dec. 1883. On the 18th of this month a draft of 60 men embarked, to join the 2d Battalion at Lucknow, Bengal.

Feb. 1884. On the 13th of February the battalion, by special
Battalion desire of her Majesty the Queen, proceeded in march-
proceeds to ing order, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stock-
Osborne, well, C.B., to Osborne, and there marched through the
and marches grounds of Osborne House, twice past her Majesty,
past the who was pleased to express herself highly gratified
Queen. with the appearance of the battalion.

March On the 28th of March, to the great grief of the
1884. country, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of
Death of Albany, fourth son of her Majesty the Queen, died
H.R.H. very suddenly at Nice, in the south of France. By
Prince Leo- the Seaforth Highlanders his loss was keenly felt.
pold, Duke of Albany, honorary colonel of the 3d or Militia Battalion, he
of Albany, had closely identified himself with the regiment, and
honorary had at all times evinced the liveliest interest in all
colonel of that concerned it, and it was with melancholy satis-
the 3d faction that all ranks received the intelligence of the
(Militia) important part the battalion was ordered to take at
Battalion. the reception of the remains in England, and the
funeral at Windsor.

April 1884. On the 3d of April a guard of honour of the battalion of 100 men, with the Queen's colour and band and pipes, under command of Captain R. H. Brooke-Hunt,

with Lieutenants Barlow and Warrand, proceeded to Windsor to receive the body on its arrival at that place: this party had been preceded two days previously by 1 sergeant and 20 men under Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro, who were detailed to carry the coffin containing the remains of his late Royal Highness. The remainder of the battalion proceeded on the 4th to Portsmouth, and were formed up on the south railway jetty in the dockyard as a guard of honour at the landing of the coffin from the royal yacht Osborne. As the train containing the remains moved off, the battalion presented arms, and the band of the 81st Regiment (the band of the battalion being at Windsor) played a funeral march. On arrival at Windsor, the coffin was conveyed by Lieutenant Munro and his party to a gun-carriage, and was escorted by the guard of honour of the battalion to the Albert Chapel, adjoining St George's Chapel in the Castle. There it remained during the night, guarded and watched by the officers and a picked detachment of the guard of honour. On the following morning, at the funeral in St George's Chapel, the coffin was carried to its final destination on the shoulders of eight of Lieutenant Monro's party, the guard of honour receiving it at its exit from the Albert Chapel.

On the same afternoon her Majesty sent for and personally expressed to Lieutenant Monro and his men her thanks for the way they had performed their trying and melancholy duty.

On the 15th of July the battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Willis, K.C.B., com-
July 1884.
Annual inspection.

manding the Southern District. The weather was exceedingly unfavourable, and but little could be done as regards parade work. A minute inspection, however, was made of books and barracks, and resulted in the following letter:—

“HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,
3d February 1885.

“Observations by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief—

“‘His Royal Highness considers this report very creditable and most satisfactory in all respects, and has not failed to notice with pleasure the improvement in the conduct of the battalion.’”

The “conduct” of the battalion referred to was a remark in the last inspection report as to the considerable number of regimental courts-martial during the previous year. These were chiefly due to the arrival of the battalion at home after many years’ foreign service, to the possession of a large amount of money by the men, and to the great influx of young soldiers to the ranks.

Aug. 1884.
Presenta-
tion of new
colours to
the battal-
ion by her
Majesty
the Queen.

On the 16th of August the battalion was the recipient of one of the highest honours which can fall to any corps—namely, the presentation of new colours at the hands of the sovereign. The old colours had been carried for nearly 25 years, throughout the Indian Mutiny and Afghan campaigns, and also to Egypt during the expedition of 1882, where, however, in common with the colours of all regiments of the force, they were not carried, but were placed during

the progress of hostilities on board the fleet; and on the arrival of the battalion at home from foreign service in 1882, it had been officially noted that new colours were to be issued. This fact having been brought to the notice of the Queen, her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her intention of personally presenting them; and the ceremony took place in the grounds at Osborne House on the afore-mentioned dates.

Her Majesty drove to the ground accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany; and in a second carriage followed Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise of Battenberg, Princess Louise of Wales, and Princess Victoria of Prussia. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince George of Wales, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar met the Queen at the saluting flag. The regiment was drawn up in line, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, C.B.; the old colours were trooped, and finally marched to the rear of the line, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The regiment then formed three sides of a square, and the new colours were placed on an altar of drums. The Very Rev. Randall Davidson consecrated the colours. Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness then handed the Queen's colour to her Majesty, who presented it to Lieutenant Campbell. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey handed the regimental colour to her Majesty, who presented it to Lieutenant Monro, both the lieutenants kneeling as they received their colours.

The Queen then addressed the regiment as follows :—

“It is with feelings of deep emotion that I present you to-day with these new colours, as I cannot forget that had it not been for the great loss which we have all sustained, my dear son, or else his wife, the Duchess of Albany, would have performed this duty.

“From the day when your regiment first assembled on the hillsides of Ross-shire till now, when I see in the ranks before me the men who upheld the honour of the country in Afghanistan and in Egypt, the Seaforth Highlanders have ever justified their motto, “Cuidich ’n Rìgh,” and convinced of your devotion to your Queen and country, I confidently intrust these colours to your charge.

“I cannot conclude without alluding to the mournful but honourable duty you performed a few months ago, when you bore my beloved son’s earthly remains to their last resting-place—a service which will ever be gratefully remembered by me.”

In reply to her Majesty’s gracious words, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell thus replied :—

“On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the Duke of Albany’s Regiment, I have the honour to tender to your Majesty the expression of our most respectful and most heartfelt thanks for the very high honour your Majesty has so graciously deigned to confer on us by the presentation of these new colours, which henceforth are sacred to us, and will always recall to our minds this day with feelings of deep devotion and loyalty to your Majesty’s person and throne.

“It is with feelings of deepest sympathy that we have listened to your Majesty’s mention of the great loss your Majesty and the nation have sustained in the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany, and we would wish to offer our dear old colours, around which so many stirring traditions and fond memories cluster, as a tribute of mournful and respectful devotion to the memory of that Prince, who at all times took such a deep interest in the welfare of the battalion I have the honour to command, with the hope that, if it so please your Majesty, they may be permitted hereafter to remain near that resting-place to which, alas! it was lately our honourable but mournful duty to bear the earthly remains of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany.”

The regiment re-formed line, and the colour-party resumed its place with the battalion. Having marched past, the regiment advanced in review order, and after a royal salute, gave three cheers for her Majesty, who then left the ground.

The following officers of the battalion were present on this memorable occasion :—

General Sir Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., full Colonel.	
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Stockwell, C.B., commanding.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness.	Captain and Brevet-Major Ferguson.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey.	Captain Hughes-Hallett.
Major Hilton.	Captain the Hon. R. Drummond.
Captain Brooke-Hunt.	Lieutenant Campbell.
Captain Lendrum.	Lieutenant Monro.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Murray.	Lieutenant Jameson.
Captain and Brevet-Major Kane (Staff employ).	Lieutenant Barlow.

Lieutenant Macdonald.

Lieutenant Lang.

Lieutenant Hunter.

Lieutenant Warrand.

Lieutenant Tod.

Lieutenant Elliot.

Lieutenant Armstrong.

Lieutenant Spottiswoode.

Lieutenant Clark.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Eger-
ton.

Major and Quartermaster Walsh.

The strength of the battalion on parade was about 550 rank and file.

Sept. and
Oct. 1884.

During these months two drafts, amounting to 106 men, were despatched to India to join the 2d Battalion, stationed at Lucknow, Bengal.

Feb. 1885.

The regiment remained at Parkhurst throughout the winter, and on the 13th February was again honoured by being commanded to march through the grounds at Osborne before her Majesty.

Major and
Br. Lieut.-
Col. W. F.
Kelsey ob-
tained the
2d lieuten-
ant-colonel-
cy 1st
Battalion,
vice Col.
Guinness.

The battalion this month lost the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness, who had been appointed to the command of the 2d Battalion in India (*vice* Colonel Forbes, deceased), and who proceeded on leave of absence prior to taking up his new duties. His departure was deeply regretted by all ranks of the regiment, in which he had served nearly 25 years.

The battal-
ion moves
to Windsor
in relief of
the 3d Bat-
talion
Grenadier
Guards, or-
dered to
Suakin.

The lamentable news having arrived in England that the city of Khartoum had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, or false prophet, and that its gallant defender General Gordon had perished, the Government at once decided to despatch a strong force to Suakin in the Red Sea, to endeavour to open the route to Berber on the Nile, and assist the forces under General Lord Wolseley, which were advancing towards Khartoum. A brigade of Guards formed part of this force destined for Suakin; and the 3d Bat-

talion Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor being one of the regiments chosen, the battalion was honoured by being ordered to relieve them at that place. On the 20th of the month, therefore, it moved to Windsor and took over quarters in the Victoria Barracks, finding the Windsor Castle guard of 1 lieutenant and 60 men daily, being relieved at Parkhurst by the 2d Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

On the 2d of this month, a draft composed of 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 201 men, was despatched to India to join the 2d Battalion. Since the arrival of the battalion at home in October 1882 up to this date, it had received 721 recruits from the regimental district, Fort George, N.B., a very small proportion only having been enlisted there, and of these no less than 451 had been despatched to Bengal to replace casualties in the 2d Battalion.

March
1885.
Large
draft for
2d Bat-
talion.

On the 21st April, Major-General R. Gipps, C.B., commanding Home District, inspected the battalion at Windsor, and afterwards addressed it, expressing his satisfaction in having in his command so fine a battalion, and one which had already distinguished itself for bravery, and his pleasure at its exemplary conduct.

On the 15th May her Majesty received the old colours of the battalion in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

The Queen
accepts the
old colours
in the
quadrangle
of Windsor
Castle,
15th May
1885.

The Queen, who was in her carriage, was accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg; and Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught were also present.

The battalion, under command of Colonel Stockwell, C.B., was formed up in line in the quadrangle at 3.45 p.m. After a royal salute had been given, Captain R. Brooke-Hunt and Captain and Brevet-Major C. Fergusson, the two senior company officers who had been on field service, advanced with the old Queen's and regimental colours and handed them to Colonel Stockwell and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey respectively, who then approached her Majesty, and Colonel Stockwell begged the Queen's acceptance of the colours in the following terms:—

“In pursuance of a suggestion which I have had the honour respectfully to submit to your Majesty, I have now, on behalf of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the honour humbly to beg your Majesty's acceptance of these old colours, which for over a quarter of a century we have carried in our midst with all that love and reverence due to them, and we hope with honour also. During the past twenty-seven years, in various campaigns in India, Afghanistan, and Egypt, many brave men have fallen; and I may, perhaps, be here permitted to recall the name of our late brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., who in 1857 received this, the Queen's colour, from the hands of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and who was killed whilst gallantly leading this battalion at the battle of Kandahar in 1880.”

Her Majesty graciously replied as follows:—

“I receive with great pleasure these old colours, which have been carried by you in many a hard-fought field, and under which so many brave officers and men

have fallen. The colours shall be placed here, where they will ever be in safe keeping, and will remind all of the gallant deeds of the Seaforth Highlanders."

The regiment then gave a farewell salute to the old colours, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne," after which the battalion marched past, and left the quadrangle in column of fours, cheering as they passed her Majesty.

The old colours were placed in the north corridor of Windsor Castle.

Several of the old officers of the regiment witnessed the ceremony in the quadrangle.

It may here be remarked that this was the second occasion that the regiment had paraded before her Majesty in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, the first being on the 26th January 1842, when new colours were presented in presence of the Queen by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

On the 9th July, Major-General R. Gipps, C.B., made his annual inspection of the battalion. The result was conveyed in the following letter :—

Annual inspection,
9th July
1885.

"CONFIDENTIAL INSPECTION REPORT, 1ST BATTALION
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

"HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,
23d November 1885.

"His Royal Highness considers the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders to be in all respects in a most satisfactory condition, and a fine battalion.

(Signed) G. B. HARMAN, D.A.G."

On the 1st September Colonel Stockwell, C.B., hav- Col. Stock-

well, C.B.,
retires, 1st
Sept. 1835.

ing completed five years in command of the battalion, relinquished the same. He had served in the regiment for close on 31 years, from ensign to commanding officer, and left it with the esteem of all ranks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Murray of the 2d Battalion, in India, was appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion, *vice* Colonel Stockwell. He, however, arranged an exchange with Colonel Guinness, commanding the 2d Battalion. Major Hilton, 1st Battalion, was promoted to the 2d lieutenant-coloneley of the 2d Battalion.

Battalion
leaves
Windsor
and pro-
ceeds to
Aldershot
camp, 15th
Sept. 1835.

The Brigade of Guards having returned from the Soudan, on the 15th September the battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, left Windsor on relief by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and marched to Aldershot, a distance of about twenty miles, to quarters in huts in the south camp, where it formed part of the 1st Infantry Brigade, commanded by Major-General W. Cooper, the other regiments of the brigade being the 1st Battalion King's Own Regiment, and the 2d Battalion Royal Highlanders.

On the occasion of this march, half the men of the battalion wore the feather bonnet (which was being reissued) for the first time since the regiment returned from foreign service.

Jan. 1836.
Large
draft for
2d Bat-
talion.

On the 1st January a draft of 230 non-commissioned officers and men, with Lieutenants W. G. Moon and D. Campbell, under command of Brevet-Major Orde, Rifle Brigade, embarked at Portsmouth on the s.s. Hankow, *en route* to join the 2d Battalion at Bareilly, Bengal. This draft brought the number

of men sent to join the 2d Battalion by the 1st Battalion since its arrival at home in November 1882 to 697 men !

The battalion early in this month received orders to move to Edinburgh ; and accordingly, on the 26th, it left Aldershot, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, for Portsmouth, where it embarked on board H.M.'s troopship Himalaya, for conveyance to Greenock. The ship sailed the same afternoon, and reached its destination, after a good passage of forty-eight hours, on the afternoon of the 28th. The battalion landed early on the morning of the 30th, and proceeded by rail to Edinburgh, where it met with a most enthusiastic reception, after an absence from the Scottish capital of nineteen years. Colonel Guinness here rejoined the battalion from India the same day, and assumed command.

Battalion leaves Aldershot and proceeds to Edinburgh, 26th Jan. 1886.

The battalion had been so depleted by drafts, and had so many officers on leave and men on furlough, that its marching-in state was only as follows :—

Field-Officers	2	Warrant Officers	2
Captain	1	Sergeants	29
Subalterns	7	Drummers	19
Staff	1	Rank and File	327
Total all Ranks			388

The strength of the battalion on above date was—

Field-Officers	6	Warrant Officers	2
Captains	5	Sergeants	41
Subalterns	13	Drummers	20
Staff	2	Rank and File	367
Total all Ranks			456

Jan. 1886. During this month Captain Brooke Hunt was gazetted to the majority, vacated by the promotion of Major J. F. Hilton to the second lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2d Battalion, and Captain the Hon. R. Drummond resigned his commission. Of these two vacancies, one was absorbed, and Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Murray was brought in from the seconded list to fill the other.

April 1886 On the 22d of April Captain J. V. Lendrum was placed on retired pay, having attained the age of 40. Captain J. A. Campbell succeeded to the vacant company, and Lieutenant H. Lang was brought in from the seconded list to fill the lieutenantcy.

May 1886. On the 6th May H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, opened the Edinburgh International Exhibition, and the battalion furnished two guards of honour and lined the Exhibition buildings. During May and part of the following month the Queen's guard at Ballater was furnished by the battalion.

June 1886. This month, by army circular No. 106, the establishment of the battalion was raised to the following strength, viz. :—

Officers	24	Drummers and Pipers	21
Warrant Officers	2	Rank and File	750
Sergeants	41		

July 1886. On the 8th July Major-General A. Elliot, C.B., commanding the North British District, made his annual inspection of the battalion, and expressed his entire satisfaction with all he had seen.

Aug. 1886. On the 18th August her Majesty the Queen arrived

(now 1st Battalion Seaforth) Highlanders. 197

in Edinburgh, and on the same day made a state visit to the Exhibition. The battalion furnished a guard of honour, and lined the grounds and buildings. During her Majesty's residence at Holyrood Palace, the battalion furnished a captain's guard of 1 subaltern and 40 men daily.

On the 30th September a draft of 60 men joined Sept. 1886. the headquarters at Edinburgh Castle from the depot at Fort George, the total strength of the battalion being, with this addition—

Officers	24	Drummers and Pipers	18
Warrant Officers	2	Rank and File	613
Sergeants	41		
Total all Ranks			698

1st October 1886.