

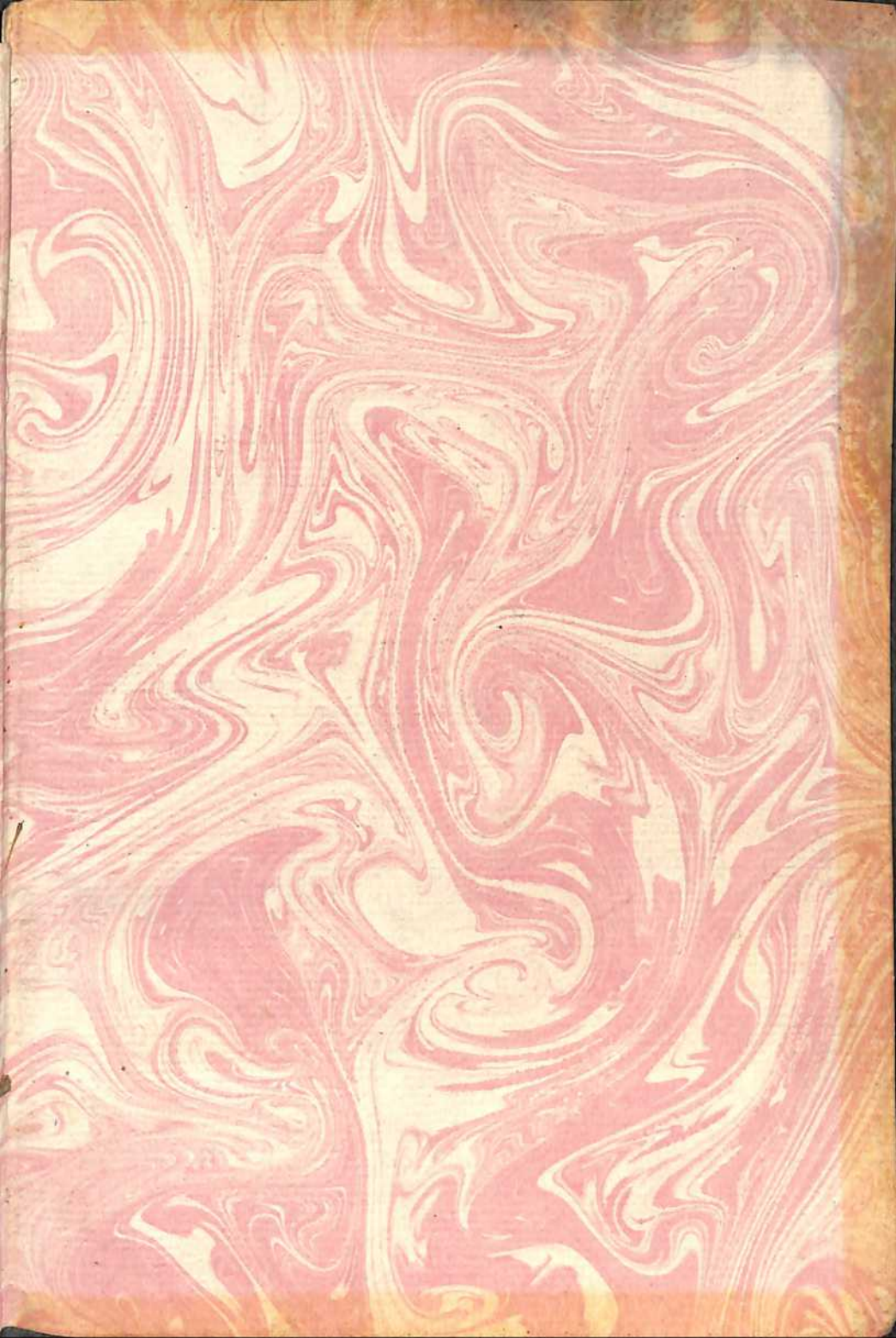


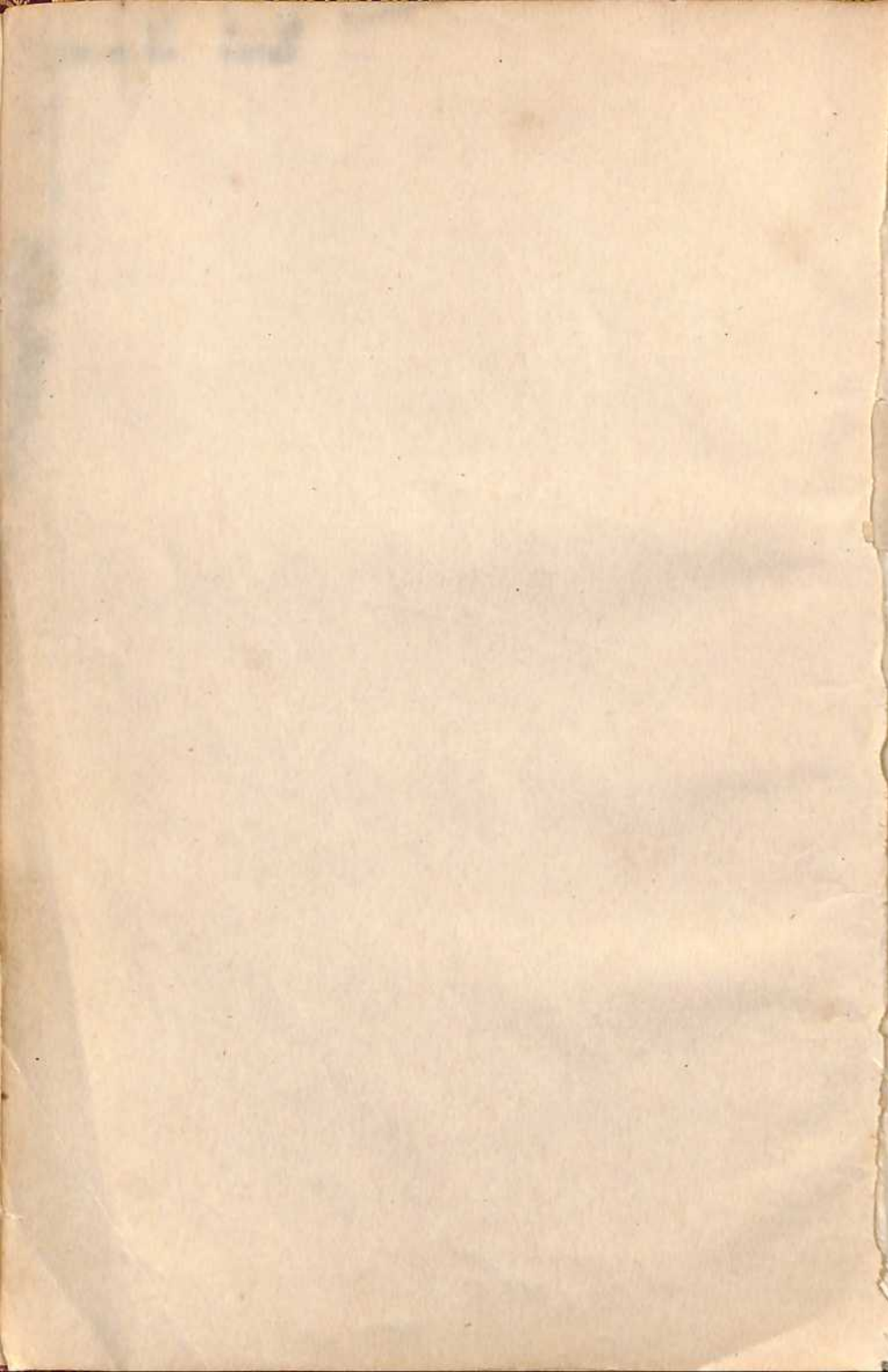
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OFFICERS MESS

N^o 77





HISTÖRY

OF THE

76TH.

“HINDOOSTAN” REGIMENT,

FROM ITS FORMATION,

WITH

AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING

LISTS OF OFFICERS

WHO SERVED

IN ITS SEVERAL CAMPAIGNS.



SECUNDERABAD:

Printed at the 76th REGIMENTAL PRESS.

1875.

HISTORY

OF THE

76TH "HINDOOSTAN" REGIMENT.

THE RAISING OF THE REGIMENT.

In the year 1787, an alarm of war having spread throughout Europe, the British Minister proposed to increase the army in India by raising four King's Regiments, the expenses for such to be defrayed by the Honorable East India Company. The proposal was at first cheerfully accepted, but the threatenings of war passed over, and the Directors discovering that it was intended to continue the newly raised Regiments as permanent charge upon their establishment, resolutely withdrew their consent, and even refused to embark the troops on board their ships. From this circumstance arose the famous declaratory Bill of Mr. Pitt, which during its progress through parliament encountered the greatest opposition, and drew forth some of the most splendid effusions of British eloquence. The 76th Regiment of Foot was one of the Regiments involved in these discussions, and was raised principally

of Nottingham and Leicester by Colonel Thomas Musgrave, of the 40th Regiment, and who was appointed Commandant of the 76th Regiment on the 12th of October, 1787. The first Muster of the Regiment took place at Chatham on the 25th of December, 1787, which has ever since been considered the Birthday of the Regiment.

A proportion of the commissions in the new Regiment was reserved for the Officers of the Company's service, who were removed to the 76th with the same rank which they had formerly held in the service of the H. E. I. Company; and it is worthy of remark that the oldest Muster Roll now extant; contains the names of Lieut.-Colonel George Harris, since immortalized as the conqueror of Seringapatam, and of Lieutenant the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, now enrolled among the greatest Captains of the world, under the prouder and mightier designation of Wellington.

The Regiment then consisting of eight companies embarked for India, in the latter end of March 1788, and arrived at Madras in the following July. While stationed at Poonamallee several months afterwards, it was joined by two companies which had been formed at Calcutta under Captain John Hamilton, afterwards Lieut-General Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., who was one of the officers appointed from the Company's service.

The Regiment had soon an opportunity of laying the basis of its military reputation. Tippoo Sahib renowned in the annals of the East, inherited his father's hostility to the English. With the spirit of ambition of Hyder, the talents of that hero were transmitted to his son. Both regarded the English as

dangerous intruders and considered their expulsion from the Indian Peninsula as a fundamental principle of policy. Hyder had risen from the lowest station to wield the sceptre of Mysore, and having formed a confederacy among the native Princes had nearly succeeded in his object. His arms were crowned with a series of successes, which placed the whole of the Carnatic under his sway, but the reverses which he sustained at Tripassore Potocheroo, Mangalore, and his death which happened soon after confirmed the British in their former possessions.

By the Treaty of Mangalore, his son Tippoo, was acknowledged by the English as Sovereign of the territories which he then possessed. But that restless Prince was never cordially reconciled to his new allies, and courted with avidity a connexion with France, which he well knew would occasion them the greatest uneasiness; and his hostile feelings were unequivocally developed in December 1789, by an attack upon the lines of Travancore, whose Rajah was under the avowed protection of the British government.

The Governor General of India at that time was Charles, Earl Cornwallis, who to the most consummate abilities as a statesman, united the highest qualification of a soldier, and was moreover distinguished no less by his exalted rank, than by the manly, honorable, and virtuous principles which adorned his personal character. To this spirited nobleman, the conduct of Tippoo appeared highly insulting, and as soon as a notification of the Sultan's proceeding had reached Calcutta, he directed that the most prompt and efficacious measures should be adopted to exact from him full reparation for this wanton viol-

ation of Treaty. The conduct of the war was intrusted to Major General W. Medows, who had then succeeded to the Government of Madras, and who assumed the immediate Command of the Army assembled at Trichinoply, on the 24th of March, 1790. The plan of the campaign was, that General Medows, with the greater part of the Carnatic Army, should occupy the Rajahship of Coubetrana (a fertile district in the territories of Tippoo,) as his base of operations, and endeavour to penetrate into the centre of Mysore by the pass of Gudzelhetty near the southern extremity of the eastern Ghauts; that the Bombay Army under Major-General Abercromby, should invade the coast of Malabar, and effect if necessary a junction with General Medows; while Colonel Kelly was to remain on the Carnatic frontier in observation and guard the passes which lead directly from Mysore into that country. On the 15th of June, General Medows advanced from Trichinoply. By the beginning of September, he had succeeded in occupying a chain of posts from the coast of Coromandel to the entrance of the pass, without encountering any great opposition from the enemy, but on the 13th of that month, while his forces were separated into three divisions, and at a distance from each other, one of them under Colonel Lloyd, as it was entering the pass of Gudzelhetty, encountered the whole Mysorean Army commanded by the Sultan in person. The Colonel was obliged to retire; and, this part of the plan for the invasion of Mysore being defeated, the remainder of the campaign was occupied in a succession of marches and counter-marches, in which the Sultan displayed a military genius of the highest order.

On the 6th December, Tippoo was encamped at Monsurpett. opposite to Trichinopoly. On the approach of the English he proceeded northwards in the direction of Thiagah, levying contributions on his route. The 76th Regiment was at Monsurpetty on the 24th of the month, when the Regiment was commanded by Captain R. Shaw, in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Harris, (Military Secretary to General Medows,) and Major Brevet-Lt. Colonel Ross, (Adjutant-General of the Army) employed on the Staff. The army pursued Tippoo as far Trinamallee, from whence it proceeded to Arnee, where the guns and heavy stores were parked in charge of a division under Major-General Musgrave (Colonel 76th Regt.) and second in command of the army, while the rest of the Troops moved on to Velout in the neighbourhood of Fort St. George, where they encamped on the 27th of January, 1791.

Lord Cornwallis, having arrived at Madras assumed in person the command of the Army. The rest of the operations of the proceeding campaign determined him to invade the enemy's country by the line of Vellore, instead of pursuing the plan which had previously been so unsuccessful. In the beginning of February, he moved from Velout, with the apparent intention of marching through the pass of Amboor, which is the usual route from Vellore across the mountains. But instead of pursuing in that direction he made a rapid movement to the northward, and on the 21st of February. succeeded in deceiving the Sultan, by clearing the pass of Mugley about 70 miles to the west of Madras. The army advanced without interruption, but found as it approached Bangalore that the enemy had devastated the

country. Tippoo, upon this occasion, did not display his usual activity. His apparent pusillanimity in permitting an enemy to pass through a mountainous district which he might so easily have defended, is accounted for by the anxiety he felt to save his Harem at Bangalore, which induced him to superintend its removal in person. On the morning of the 5th March, the British were cannonaded by the enemy, who attempted but without success to seize their baggage. It being determined on the 7th to assault the Pettah or town of Bangalore which was fortified with a wall and ditch, the troops succeeding in carrying the place under circumstances in which their discipline and valour were eminently conspicuous. Tippoo by a desperate effort re-entered the town the same evening, but being charged by the 36th and 76th Regiments he was driven out again at the point of the bayonet in the most brilliant style. It was upon this occasion that the Regiment had the first opportunity of acquiring distinction and the conduct of the youthful hero^es elicited the universal admiration of the army.

The Fort of Bangalore being still in the possession of the enemy, it was judged expedient to proceed to its attack without further delay as the besiegers were enduring the most severe privations from the loss of cattle and the scarcity of provisions. During the night of the 21st of March, 1791, the troops advanced to the storm. They encountered a desperate struggle in the breach, but a small detachment having discovered a narrow way which led to the ramparts rushed onward carrying everything before them. On entering the place, the assailants divided into several parties, and as generally happens on such occasions

a dreadful carnage of the garrison took place. The 76th Regiment was in this assault, and Captain David Markham fell severely wounded.

Upon the fall of Bangalore, preparations were immediately made for the siege of Seringapatam. As Tippoo was strongly posted on the ordinary route to that capital, the same force was directed to advance by the more circuitous line of Cankinelly, Sultanpetta, and Arakerry. On the 13th of May, 1791, the army reached the latter town; but it was prevented from crossing the river by the swollen state of its waters. During the night, the Commander-in-Chief endeavoured to turn the left flank of the Mysorean position and so interpose his army between their rear and Seringapatam. This masterly manœuvre which would have cut off the Sultan's retreat, was rendered abortive by a dreadful tempest, and Cornwallis determined to force his antagonist to a regular engagement. A battle was fought at Arakerry on the 15th of May, 1791, in which Tippoo's judgment and gallantry were conspicuous. As soon however as the English were in a condition to advance, his troops gave way, and were forced to fly for shelter under the walls of the capital. Lieutenant E. Brooke, of the 76th Regiment was killed in this engagement.

No position could be more painful to a noble mind than that in which the British General was now placed. He had conducted his heroic companions through the greatest dangers and the most severe privations. Victory had crowned their standards, and the remembrance of all their sufferings was about to vanish, in the anticipated possession of that splendid city which

now lay before them in all the brilliancy of Eastern magnificence. But although human foresight and genius may direct the energy of man, and under circumstances in every combination be of the utmost avail, yet the current of events is controlled by a mightier mind, and the God of Battles can frustrate the wisest schemes of the most renowned and illustrious Commanders.

Disease and Famine in all their hideousness assailed the British camp, their Mahratta allies had failed to join at the appointed time, and the gallant General found himself compelled to order the destruction of all his artillery and stores, and to provide for the safety of his army by an immediate retreat.

In the beginning of June, 1791 the force retired upon Bangalore by Nagemongalum, Outredroog, and Magre. The 76th Regiment with the rest of the army was in camp near Savendroog on the 29th of the month and arrived at their destination on the 10th of July.

Its casualties throughout the arduous service of this campaign became so numerous that an augmentation was ordered to the corps on the Indian establishment, and about 250 men from England joined the 76th Regt. during the months of July, August, and September.

The Country between the Eastern Ghauts and the Cauvery is mountainous and woody, studded with Hill Forts or Droogs, all of which are of great strength. Many of them were still in possession of the enemy and commanded either the ordinary passage into the Carnatic, or interrupted the communications with the Mahratta country. The troops having in a great mea-

sure recovered from the effects of their late disasters, Lord Cornwallis determined to avail himself of the opportunity afforded, while the necessary preparations were being made for the ensuing campaign, to obtain possession of the fastnesses.

Onsoor, Rayacotta, and other forts on the Carnatic line were first captured: those to the west of Bangalore were the next object of attack. Savandroog which is situated about 18 miles to the west of Bangalore was considered impregnable by the natives of India. It is built upon a precipitous hill which rises to the height of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea, from a rocky base about 8 miles in circumference. At a distance of about two-thirds of its total elevation a chasm divides the mountain into two points, upon each of which a formidable citadel bids defiance to every hostile approach, a noxious vapour extremely prejudicial to animal life arose from a thickset forest which completely surrounded the mountain, and genius had conjoined with nature to render the defences entirely perfect. It was altogether a terrible and stupendous place and well merited its appellation which signifies "The Hill of Death." The Sultan considered the attempts of the British to reduce this fortress as a decided proof of infatuation; and its garrison was lulled into perfect security by the consciousness that the necessity for exertion on their part was entirely obviated by the natural strength of this formidable position.

The siege was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart who, with the 52nd, and 71st Regiments and two battalions of sepoy, commenced operations on the 10th December, 1791. After most wonderful exertions, a battery was opened within

250 yards of the wall; and, a breach being effected, the necessary arrangements were made for the assault. On the morning of the 21st, the flank companies of the 71st, and 76th Regiments were sent forward from camp to reinforce the besiegers and the storming party was ordered to advance in four separate divisions, Captain J. Gage, 76th Regiment, who commanded the first division, being directed to gain the eastern hill, with the flank companies of the 76th, and the grenadiers of the 52nd Regiments. At eleven o'clock the party mounted the breach while the band of the 52nd Regiment played "*Britons strike home.*" Their daring intrepidity astonished the enemy who, panic struck at the sight, retired in the utmost confusion. The other detachments encountered greater difficulties, and yet, in less than an hour, the stupendous fortress of Savandroog was in the possession of the British troops, who had only one man wounded in the assault. On the following day the Commander-in-Chief expressed his approval of this gallant achievement in public orders. "Although," says that illustrious officer, "the resistance was so contemptible, the Governor General is not the less sensible that the behaviour of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 52nd, 71st, 72nd, and 76th Regiments that led the assault, and who must have made a decisive impression upon the minds of the enemy, reflects the most distinguished honor upon their discipline and valour."

The fortress of Ootradroog, being stormed a few days afterwards, was carried, like Savandroog, without the loss of a single life, and the places of minor importance afterwards surrendered with slight opposition. The lines of communication

were now all secure, and the state and prospects of the army were such as to justify the most flattering expectations.

On the 1st February, 1792 the army, being joined by the Mahrattas and the troops of H. Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, moved forward by Hooly Droog in the direction of Seringapatam. The 76th Regiment was brigaded with the 36th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbit and formed a part of the right division commanded by General Medows. On the 5th the English took up a position within six miles of Seringapatam when they discovered the enemy, whose front and flanks were covered by a chain of redoubts and a thick bound hedge of bamboo, in a strong entrenchment on the north bank of the river Cauvery opposite the island on which the city is built.

The Commander-in-Chief having reconnoitred this position decided upon a plan of attack which has since been characterized as one of the boldest and most desperate in the annals of war. The troops had just been dismissed from their parades at six o'clock on the evening of the 6th February when orders were issued for immediate assault, and at eight o'clock that night they marched in three columns. The central column was to penetrate the centre of the enemy's camp, while those of the right and left were to fall upon the flanks; and the front division of each of the three columns, after carrying what was immediately opposed to it, was to cross the river with the fugitives and endeavour to get possession of the works on the island. The 76th Regiment was placed in the right column under General Medows. By a mistake in the orders, which erroneously expressed the plan of attack, this division was con-

ducted too far to the right and encountered the Eedgah redoubt, erected on a rising ground considerably in advance of the Sultan's principal line and defended by eleven pieces of cannon. Lord Cornwallis intended that this place should be left unmolested, as he considered that the possession of it was immaterial towards the success of his main object, and that it could only be attained by a considerable sacrifice of men. On approaching the redoubt a heavy fire of grape and musketry was opened upon the leading division of the column, when a few companies of the 36th Regiment were instantly formed and attacked some of the enemy's troops that were drawn up on each side of the work, while the flank companies of that Regiment and the 76th Regiment rushed forward to the redoubt and drove the enemy from the covered way. Here the assailants encountered such a dreadful fire that all their efforts to cross the ditch were unavailing ; and, as they had not a sufficient number of ladders to scale the works, their situation seemed desperate when a narrow pathway was discovered across the ditch connecting the redoubt with the Eedgah or mosque from which the redoubt was named. Forward they rushed, and forcing a gateway, succeeded, after some hard fighting, in seizing a large traverse, and drawing their opponents into the body of the ditch. The enemy however brought a gun to bear upon the traverse, and with it and their musketry did such terrible execution that it was judged expedient to cease the British fire and lead the men to the charge. The Mysoreans perceiving this movement loaded the cannon with grape ; and reserving their fire until the assailants were

advancing, opened upon them a most destructive volley by which the party was nearly annihilated. They were however prevented from taking advantage of this by the exertions of Captain Gage who with the 76th grenadiers had mounted a banquette to the right of the gorge from which he kept up a brisk fire into the redoubt. Under cover of this fire another party was led forward with great spirit; and while the gallant Captain and his men ascended the works to the right, the 36th under Captain Burne leapt upon the parapet at the hill of the gorge; and, all rushing forward with the most daring intrepidity, struck the enemy with such dismay that many of them attempted to escape by leaping through the embrasures into the ditch. After a murderous conflict in which four hundred of the Mysoreans with their commandant were slain this formidable position remained in the possession of the British who had eleven officers and eighty men killed and wounded. Of the 76th Regiment, Lieutenant Jones was killed and Captain Markham, Lieutenants Robertson, Philpot, and Shaw, one sergeant, and seven rank and file were wounded.

Four companies of the 36th Regiment and a battalion of native infantry being left in the redoubt, General Medows moved forward with his division in hopes of yet effecting a junction with the central column under Lord Cornwallis. By a series of accidents, not unusual in such operations, he did not arrive until four o'clock in the morning at the Carighaut Hill opposite the eastern extremity of the island where he met Lord Cornwallis who had long and anxiously expected his arrival. He however arrived too late to render any service to the Com-

mander-in-Chief, and became so much affected by the accidents which had retarded his advance that, on re-entering his tent, notwithstanding the kind and affectionate manner in which his generous commander consoled him, he made an attempt on his life which fortunately was not successful.

In collecting information of the events of the night, says Major Dirom, "it appeared that the central division commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and the left by Colonel Maxwell had executed fully the part assigned to them ; and, that the right division under General Medows, although unfortunate in the direction of its operations, had also its share in the fatigues and dangers of the night ; and, in taking the Eedgah redoubt had gained a post of such consequence that the enemy could not possibly remain on the north side of the river, nor retain any position on that face of the fort which might enable them to retard the siege. Every material object was attained, and the loss on our side, though considerable, was small in comparison with that of the enemy and in proportion to the importance of the victory."

A second series of operations commenced on the morning of the 7th when Tippoo made every effort to recover his lost position, but by three o'clock in the afternoon he was compelled to abandon his camp and every post within the fort of Seringapatam, while the British took possession of all his works together with 76 pieces of cannon ; and, when the pettah of Shehr Ganjam fell into their hands, were well established on the island. The loss of Tippoo is said to have amounted to 20,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

The siege of the capital proceeded with uniform success from the 8th to the 24th, during which period the 76th Regiment had one man killed and four wounded one of whom afterwards died. On the 24th the preliminaries of peace were signed, but in consequence of the reluctance of Tippoo to dispossess himself of so many advantages the treaty was not ratified until the 19th March.

On the conclusion of this glorious campaign, the 76th Regiment was ordered to Bengal and arrived at CALCUTTA in July, 1792. It remained at Fort William till 1797 when it was ordered to DINAPORE. In the course of the same year the Lieutenant Colonel was appointed to the chief command at Madras ; and Lieutenant Colonel Ross being promoted in the 89th Foot, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment was conferred upon the Honorable W. Monson who had highly distinguished himself as a Captain in the 52nd Regiment during the campaign in Mysore. In 1798 the regiment received a great increase to its numbers and returned to CALCUTTA. In 1800 it proceeded to CAWNPORE, and on the 13th February, 1801, Major W. Symes was appointed the second Lieutenant Colonel. In this year also the Marquis of Wellesley, the Governor General, concluded a treaty with the Nabob of Oude by which certain districts were ceded to the E. I. Company.

Several of the zemindars of these districts evinced a disposition to resist the payment of a tribute which was demanded by their new masters. One of these rajahs, named Bugwunt Sing possessed an army of 20,000 men, and the two strong forts of Sassnee and Bidjehur in which he determined to resist the

exaction. In December, 1802, Lieutenant Colonel Blair was directed to attack these forts, and reduce the rajah to submission, with a force consisting of four troops of native cavalry four battalions of native infantry and the necessary proportion of artillery. On the 27th he commenced the siege of Sassnee, but the garrison having made two sallies, and manifesting an intention to offer a vigorous defence, it was found necessary to reinforce the besiegers with the 4th Regiment of native cavalry the 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment, and four companies of the 76th Regiment. On the evening of the 14th January, 1803, a breach being considered practicable, a storming party consisting of the several flank companies proceeded to the assault, but after descending into the ditch, they found that, on account of its great depth, the ladders were several feet too short and were therefore utterly unserviceable. In consequence of this misfortune, after being exposed to a severe fire for a considerable time, they were obliged to retreat.

On the 8th February the neighbouring town was carried by the besiegers; and the enemy, having made an unsuccessful attempt to recover it abandoned the fort on the evening of the 11th. The army next appeared before Bidjehgur, and on its refusing to surrender, all arrangements were made on the 28th February for the storm; but in the course of the night, which was extremely dark and rainy, the enemy evacuated the fort. The loss during these operations was but slight.

From the death of Aurungzebe, in 1707, the empire of the house of Timour experienced a rapid decline. Shah Alum II became the captive of a robber chief named Ghulam Kadir by

whose dagger he was deprived of sight. The wrongs of the unfortunate prince, however, were revenged with horrid cruelty by the victorious Mahrattas ; but their leader, Scindiah, while he kept his person in a state of absolute degradation, exercised, in his name, the power and authority of the Great Moghul.

This sagacious chieftain, perceiving the advantage of regular troops over the undisciplined bands which composed the armies of the east, held out the greatest inducement to European officers to enter his service. He committed the command of his troops to De Boigne, a Savoyard of talent and experience, who had held a commission in the French service ; and, under the superintendence of this able adventurer, a large and efficient body of infantry was organized after the European model, by officers chiefly of the French nation. Arsenals and founderies for cannon were erected ; and thus, a military power of alarming importance was formed, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British settlements.

By these means, Scindiah became the most powerful prince in India, and exercised his sway over the greater portion of that extensive country. To De Boigne was assigned a considerable territory for the subsistence of his troops ; and, as he possessed talents of the highest order, and regulated his conduct by principles of equity and justice, he acquired a wonderful influence over the people subjected to his government. His power had, in fact, become almost independent, and there are those who suspect that his ambitious eye was cast upon the sceptre of the Moghuls. He returned however to Europe and was succeeded by M. Perron, an adventurer of the same school,

who had risen in the Mahratta service, under the patronage and protection of De Boigne.

While Scindiah was occupied in extending his dominion over the southern part of India, the northern possessions of that chieftain, together with the person of the Moghul, were committed to the charge of General Perron ; and that able Frenchman conducted his administration with such wisdom and regularity that, his influence, in Hindoostan, at the head of so efficient an army, became a cause of national jealousy to the British government. Scindiah himself had shown symptoms of a disposition hostile to the English ; and regarding his power as adequate to a successful resistance to their policy, had assumed a position and adopted a language which sufficiently evinced his determination to set them at defiance. He had entered into an alliance with the Rajah of Berar, and when called upon by the British Resident to explain its object and to retire from the Nizam's frontier, he arrogantly replied, "After my interview with the Rajah of Berar, you shall be informed whether we will have peace or war."

When Lord Wellesley was informed of this menacing and haughty speech, he determined, unless a prompt and satisfactory explanation were given of Scindiah's intentions, to commence operations upon a grand scale against that prince. The negotiations, which were protracted till the 3rd August, 1803, proving unsatisfactory, two British armies, the one in upper Hindoostan under General Lake the Commander-in-Chief, the other in the Deccan under Major General Wellesley, were ordered to make a general attack upon the dominions of

Scindiah and his ally.

The 76th Regiment was attached to the army of General Lake, which was assembled at Cawnpore. That officer received instructions to conquer the whole of Scindiah's territory between the Jumna and the Ganges, to the mountains of Cumarour; to seize upon Delhi, Agra, and the places of note on the right bank of the former river; and to subvert the powerful influence of the French by the destruction of the army commanded by General Perron. One most important object was the rescue of the Moghul from the power of Perron, though not with a view of restoring him to a substantial authority, but for the purpose of acquiring that ascendancy which the use of his name had a tendency to confer.

On the 7th of August the army advanced from Cawnpore, and, at four o'clock on the morning of the 29th, entered the territories of the Mahrattas. Perron's forces to the number of 15,000, were assembled in the vicinity of Coel where they occupied a strong position. General Lake determined to turn their left against which he advanced with his cavalry supported by the infantry, but after firing a few rounds without venturing the risk of a regular engagement, the enemy retired; and, the rapidity of their flight, rendered ineffectual the several attempts that were made to charge them. The English took possession of the town of Coel, and, every effort to induce Colonel Pedrons to surrender the fortress of Allighur proving unsuccessful, they made the necessary arrangements to assault that fort. ALLIGHUR was a place of considerable strength; the country around had been carefully levelled and was open to its

fire in every direction ; it was provided with a broad ditch and a fine glacis, and could only be approached by a narrow and intricate causeway. On the 4th September a storming party, consisting of four companies of the 76th Regiment and detachments from two regiments of native infantry, was placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monson of the 76th Regt.

It was about half-past four o'clock in the morning, when, arriving within a few hundred yards of the place, their advance was first discovered by the garrison. A tremendous fire was immediately opened upon them and the Colonel gallantly rushed forward with the grenadiers and light company of the 76th Regiment, in the hope of entering the main gateway, at the same time with a detachment of the enemy which had abandoned an outpost in which they had been stationed. In this object he did not succeed, and the men being exposed to a brisk and destructive cross fire, Major McLeod with the grenadiers endeavoured to scale the wall. In this gallant attempt they encountered such a powerful phalanx of pikemen that they were compelled to fall back. A gun was, at length, with considerable difficulty, placed opposite the gate which after a few discharges was blown open. The party was exposed, during these operations, for twenty minutes, to a raking fire of grape, wall-pieces, and matchlocks. Colonel Monson was severely wounded by a pike, and the adjutant, Lieutenant F. W. St. Aubyn, and four grenadiers were killed.

After passing the first gateway, a long and difficult passage conducted the troops in the midst of a heavy cross fire, through a second and third which were easily forced to a fourth which

led immediately into the body of the place. To this the gun was brought with the greatest difficulty, and every effort to blow open the gate was found unavailing. At length, the grenadiers of the 76th Regiment, with Major McLeod at their head, succeeded in forcing a way through the wicket, and having mounted the ramparts, but little opposition was offered by the Mahrattas who for the space of an hour had made a most vigorous defence. Their casualties amounted to about 2,000 men, and the loss of the assailants was also severe. Of the 76th Regiment, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Fleming, Brown, Campbell, and St Aubyn with fifteen rank and file were killed, besides Colonel Monson, Major McLeod, Lieutenant Sinclair, Ensign Frazer, three sergeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file wounded. As Allighur was the chief residence and principal depôt of General Perron, a great quantity of ordnance and military stores was captured, and several carriages were found laden with treasure which the victors divided among themselves on the spot.

The conduct of the 76th Regiment and its officers was highly applauded in a general order, dated Fort William, 15th September, 1803. "The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Commander-in-Chief to express the particular and most distinguished approbation with which his Excellency in Council has viewed the courage, firmness, and ability displayed by the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Monson in leading the attack under circumstances of the utmost degree of difficulty and danger. A strong sense of the interests of the public service, and a desire to witness the continuance of the glorious

success of the British arms in India, render the Governor in Council sincerely anxious that this excellent officer, repeatedly distinguished by his conduct in various exigencies of the service, may speedily be enabled to resume the command of his gallant corps to augment his claims upon the gratitude and applause of his country. The Governor General in Council also desires that his particular approbation may be signified to Major McLeod of the 76th Regiment. It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Governor General in Council expresses his applause of the men of His Majesty's 76th Regiment. The loss of Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Fleming, Brown, Campbell, and St. Aubyn is deplored by the Governor General in Council, their country, their friends, and the King. They will however receive consolation for that loss in reflecting upon the glory of their achievements, and upon the public benefit of their illustrious example."

The capture of Allighur was followed by the surrender of Perron to the British General, an event, though not the result of the capture, yet scarcely less important and desirable.

Having left a sufficient force at Allighur, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded towards DELHI, on the 7th September, 1803, and, after a fatiguing march of eighteen miles, he arrived on 11th September, within two leagues of that city, where he was informed that Louis Bourquien, another Frenchman, now in command of Scindiah's army, had crossed the Jumna with a strong force, for the purpose of attacking him.

The intelligence was quickly confirmed by an attack upon the outlying picquets which had just been posted. General

Lake immediately proceeded with the whole of his cavalry to reconnoitre. He found the enemy drawn up in order of battle on a rising ground, their flanks resting on a morass, and their front defended by a line of entrenchments and a formidable artillery. As it was judged impossible to make any impression upon so excellent a position by a direct attack, the Commander-in-Chief employed a stratagem to induce the enemy to quit their ground. He directed the cavalry, which had gone considerably in advance, to fall back before the Mahrattas, and afterwards to form behind the right wing of the infantry. The manœuvre was completely successful. The cavalry retired, while the infantry quickly formed and advanced in line under a tremendous cannonade of round, grape, and chain shot. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the troops—not a man took his musket from his shoulder until within a hundred paces of the enemy—a volley was fired, and the gallant general placing himself at the head of the 76th Regiment, the whole line rushed forward with an impetuosity that nothing could withstand. The enemy was thrown into confusion and fled in the utmost consternation, while the cavalry, dashing forward, completed the work which their irresistible companions had so well began.

By this splendid victory, sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two tumbrils laden with treasure and thirty-seven with ammunition fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The loss of the enemy was estimated at 3,000 men, out of 12,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, all regular troops which had been brought into the field, while of the British, who had 4,000

engaged, 485 were killed, wounded, and missing. The 76th Regiment had two sergeants and thirty-two rank and file killed and Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Alexander MacDonald, one sergeant, and ninety-six rank and file wounded. In consequence of this important victory, the city and fort of Delhi were evacuated by the enemy who dispersed in every direction; and the unfortunate though venerable Shah Alum was released from his abject condition, and received by the conquerors under the protection of the British government.

“The glory of that day,” says the Governor General in his order in Council of the 1st October, alluding to the battle of Delhi, “is not surpassed by any recorded triumph of British arms in India, and is attended by circumstances calculated to elevate the fame of British valour, to illustrate the character of British humanity, and to secure the stability of the British empire in the east. The conduct of Captain Boyce of H.M. 76th Regiment is noticed with the warmest applause by the Governor General; and the high reputation established by that respectable corps, in various services of difficulty and danger in India, appeared in the battle of Delhi, with a degree of lustre which has never been exceeded even by British troops. His **Excellency** in Council signifies his most distinguished approbation of the firmness and intrepidity of the officers and men of the native infantry who, with His Majesty’s 76th Regiment, at the point of the bayonet, forced an enemy, considerably superior in numbers, with a powerful well-served artillery, and opened the way for the successful charge of the cavalry. In testimony of the peculiar honor acquired by the army, under

the personal command of his Excellency General Lake, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that honorary colors, with a device properly suited to commemorate the reduction of Allighur on the 4th, and the victory obtained at Delhi on the 11th September, be presented to the corps of cavalry and infantry, European and native respectively, employed on these glorious occasions ; and, that a public monument be erected, at Fort William, to the memory of the brave officers and men, European and native, who have fallen in the public service, during the present campaign.

The honorary colors, granted by these orders to His Majesty's 27th Regiment of Dragoons and to the 76th Regiment, are to be used, by those corps, while they shall continue in India, or, until His Majesty's most gracious pleasure be signified, through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

On the 24th September, 1803, the army proceeded towards AGRA, before the fortress of which (called the Key of Hindustan) it arrived on the 4th October. General Lake, having ineffectually summoned the garrison to surrender, made the necessary arrangements for an attack. On the 10th, after a severe contest, the enemy were dislodged from the town and mosque of Agra. Four days later, General Lake received a communication from the fort desiring a suspension of hostilities for the purpose of making overtures. The firing ceased, and a British officer was sent to negotiate with Colonel Hissing, a Dutch adventurer, who held the fort for Perron. The officer, however, found great diversity of opinion among the native chiefs and a strong desire to raise objections ; and, while en-

deavouring to remove these, the firing from the fort recommenced without any apparent cause. On this the officer returned. By the 17th, the grand battery of the assailants being completed, a tremendous fire was opened upon the fort; but before a practicable breach could be made, the garrison capitulated. With the fort of Agra, one hundred and seventy-six guns, and a vast quantity of ammunition and treasure fell into the hands of the victors.

On the 27th October, the army advanced against a division of the enemy composed of two battalions that had escaped from the wreck of Delhi, and fifteen battalions which had been detached from the main army of Scindiah to the support of Perron, in the early part of the campaign. These troops amounted to 9,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and being provided with seventy-two pieces of cannon, had been directed to recover possession of Delhi. After wonderful exertions, the British cavalry came up with them about seven o'clock, on the morning of the 1st November, 1803. They were discovered in an excellent position, their right resting on a rivulet, their left on the village of LASWAREE, and their entire front, concealed from view by high grass, was defended by a formidable line of artillery.

The British General being anxious to prevent their escape attacked them with the cavalry alone. The first brigade, under Colonel T. P. Vandeleur of H. M.'s 8th Regiment of Dragoons charged their line, and dashed into the village, but was compelled to retire in consequence of the destructive fire which it encountered. After a temporary cessation, during which a

friendless negotiation was entered into for the surrender of the enemy's guns without further bloodshed, the infantry which had arrived about noon, was formed into two columns. The first of these was headed by the 76th Regiment under Major McLeod who was to turn the enemy's right which, since the morning, had been thrown back from the rivulet, and to attack the village of Mohaulpore, situated between his two lines; while the second, and a brigade of cavalry were to support it in the execution of this movement. When the enemy perceived the direction of this attack, they threw back their right wing under cover of heavy discharges of artillery. Having encountered several impediments, the rear divisions were so retarded in their march that, a considerable interval was occasioned between them and the 76th Regiment which had arrived within a hundred yards of the enemy. In this situation the regiment was exposed to a fire which was terrible in the extreme, "and" says Major Thorn, in his work on these campaigns, "it was felt with peculiar severity by the 76th Regiment which fine body, by heading the attack as usual, became the direct object of destruction." So great, indeed, was the loss of this corps, and such the fury of the enemy's fire that, the Commander-in-Chief, placing himself at its head, hastened to the attack with that regiment, supported only by one battalion and six companies of native infantry; and, when the gallant band came within reach of the enemy's canister-shot, such a tempestuous shower poured in upon them, from the whole train of artillery, as might have been deemed sufficient to put a stop to any further advance, and indeed their loss was so severe that the enemy's

cavalry pressed on to the charge, but they were driven back in confusion by this steady and invincible band. The enemy's horse rallying at a short distance with a manifest disposition to renew their attempt, the general directed an attack by the British cavalry. This was executed with admirable intrepidity by the 29th Dragoons who, forming on the outward flank of the 76th Regiment by whom they were received with cheers which were echoed back with equal vigour, galloped through the Mahratta host and beat them off. Then came the advance of the whole English line. The General was about to place himself at the head of the infantry, when his horse was shot under him, and while in the act of mounting that of his son, Major Lake, that officer was struck down wounded by his side ; but this was no time to stay either to grieve or to assist, for the British were pressing forward with the bayonet. Foot to foot and hand to hand, the Mahrattas fought desperately : but they were driven back, though they did not give up the contest until every one of their guns had been captured.

Scindiah's loss was most severe : his infantry was annihilated, his cavalry dispersed, and the baggage, and artillery amounting to seventy-two pieces were taken. The British had one hundred and seventy-two men killed and six hundred and fifty wounded. Of the 76th Regiment Lieutenant Hurd, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Meulh, six sergeants, and thirty-five rank and file were killed ; and Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Marston, Webner, and Sinclair, sixteen sergeants, one drummer and one hundred and forty-nine rank and file were wounded.

The gallantry of General Lake was most conspicuous

throughout the action. At the head of the 76th Regiment he exposed his person in the hottest of the fight, and had two chargers shot under him.

In the dispatch, announcing this splendid victory, General Lake thus eulogizes the conduct of the Regiment, "It would be a violation of my feelings were I to close this dispatch without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Major McLeod and Captain Robertson of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, and of every officer and soldier of that inestimable corps, in the attack upon the village of Laswaree," and in the general order of the 4th November, 1803, His Excellency states that, "he beheld, with admiration, the heroic bravery of the 76th Regiment whose gallantry must ever leave a lasting impression of gratitude upon his mind ;" and another account of the 76th Regiment upon this memorable day, maintained the very high reputation which it had always enjoyed for bravery, steadiness, and discipline.

This decisive action terminated the campaign of 1803 and the war with Scindiah ; and a treaty of peace, highly advantageous to the Honorable East India Company, was concluded on the 30th December, 1803.

Mr. Mills asserts that the battle of Laswaree was gained principally by the admirable discipline and bravery of the 76th Regiment.

During this campaign the regiment captured a splendid *Ghariyal*, or Indian gong of great value, which is still carried about by the corps, and is usually set up in front of the guard-room for the non-commissioned officer of the guard to strike

the hour on.

The splendid and prominent services of the Regiment through this campaign are recorded in the History of India, and are referred to with pride and admiration, by the successors of those brave and gallant men who purchased with their blood, the laurels which now adorn its standards ; and the illustrious general who had conducted it through many glorious achievements, when elevated to the honors of a peerage, manifested his sense of distinguished approbation by adopting one of its grenadiers as a supporter to the arms of his family.

Upon the termination of the war with Scindiah, the Regiment returned to the camp at Cawnpore. It was soon however recalled to more active scenes, in consequence of the threatening attitude assumed by Holkar. That arrogant and crafty chieftain was an illegitimate son who had usurped the rights of the lawful heir of his family. He had renounced his allegiance to the Peshwa, and placing himself at the head of a predatory band, had occasioned much of the destruction that prevailed in the Mahratta empire. His army consisted of 40,000 cavalry, 20,000 infantry, and one hundred pieces of cannon. Being called upon by Lord Lake to withdraw within his own territories, and to desist from the exaction of tribute from the allies of the British, he replied by a series of insulting and menacing propositions which clearly indicated that an attack upon the possessions of England was his chief object.

No doubt of his intentions could be entertained since he invaded the territories of the rajah of Jeypore, who was under the avowed protection of the British government. On hearing

the circumstance, Lord Lake determined to commence immediate hostilities against him. In the month of August, 1804, Holkar advanced with the whole of his force and took possession of Muttra, a town situated within thirty miles of Agra. On the 3rd September, the Commander-in-Chief marched from Cawnpore with His Majesty's 8th, 27th, and 29th Dragoons, the 76th Regiment, and the flank companies of the 22nd Regiment. The 76th Regiment was commanded by Captain Boyce, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson being at the head of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Symes and the two Majors being absent on leave

On the 26th September, the Regiment reached Secundrah, within nine miles of Agra, where the whole of the forces destined for the campaign were assembled. On the 1st October, they marched for Muttra and encamped near that place; and seeing the Mahratta cavalry which Holkar had left to attract the attention of the British, they attempted to attack them on 2nd and 7th, while Holkar, on the 3rd, secretly dispatched his infantry and artillery for the purpose of surprising Delhi which, from its unprotected state and great extent, he naturally supposed would be an easy conquest. His troops arrived before the city and commenced a brisk cannonade on the morning of the 8th; and, although they continued their operations with great activity until the 14th, yet such was the vigorous defence of its little garrison, that they thought it advisable to decamp on the morning of the 15th.

The British army which had marched from Muttra on the 10th, arrived at Delhi on the 18th, and encamped under its

walls. On the 5th November the main body of the infantry, of which the 76th was the only king's regiment, with two regiments of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, under the command of Major-General Fraser, proceeded towards DEEG, on the right bank of the Jumna, where the enemy's infantry and artillery were assembled. Arriving there on the 12th, General Fraser discovered the enemy encamped between a large deep tank and an extensive morass, their right being covered by a fortified village, and their left extending to the fort of Deeg. Holkar's army was said to consist of twenty-four battalions of infantry, a large body of horse, and one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, while that of the English did not exceed six thousand men. As the day was far advanced, every preparation was made; and at two o'clock next morning, the troops marched off in column, left in front, the first brigade of infantry being under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson. The army, having made a circuit to the left round the tank, was formed in two lines, and bore down upon the enemy's right. At seven o'clock, a large village which covered that flank was carried with charged bayonets by His Majesty's 76th Regiment who took possession, and running down the hill, charged the first range of guns, under a tremendous shower of round, grape, and chain shot, capturing eighty-seven pieces of cannon. Here a cannon shot took off General Fraser's leg.

In relating the progress of the attack previous to this unfortunate accident, the gallant General felt it impossible to express his high sense of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted gallantry hearing

“particularly to His Majesty’s 76th Regiment who have, on this occasion as on every former one, done honor to themselves and their country.”

Colonel Monson, having succeeded to the command of the division, had the honor of conducting the troops through a tremendous shower of round, grape, and chain shot, carrying the enemy’s batteries for upwards of two miles, and driving them from all their guns and intrenchments. The victory was completed; 2,000 of the enemy perished, and nearly all their artillery fell into the hands of the victors. The loss of the British was severe, amounting to six hundred and forty-three killed and wounded. Of the 76th Regiment, Captain H. Norford, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-seven privates were killed; Ensign W. Bampton, five sergeants, twelve corporals, and one hundred and three privates were wounded.

Although Colonel Monson may be considered as only a partial witness of the deeds of his regiment, yet a quotation from his dispatch, cannot be omitted in this narrative. He says, “I should not be doing justice to my feelings were I not to mention the undaunted bravery and steadiness of the 76th Regiment which was never more conspicuously displayed than on this occasion.”

On the 23rd November, the division marched to Muttra, where it was joined by the cavalry under Lord Lake who had succeeded in surprising and gaining a complete victory over Holkar at Kinnchabad. The army marched on the 1st December, and on the 3rd, encamped within two miles of the fortress of DEEG. This strong fortress belonged to Runjeet Sing, the

rajah of Bhurtpoor, whose behaviour to the British had been marked with such abominable treachery that, an order was issued for the annexation of all his forts and territories to the dominion of the Company. The enemy had erected a fortification, upon an eminence, near the Shah Bourj which commanded the town and fort; their front also was intrenched, and batteries were thrown up in the best situations.

The possession of this eminence being deemed essential to the further operations of the besiegers, at half-past eleven o'clock, in the night of the 23rd, the flank companies of the 22nd, and 76th Regiments, and those of the 1st European Regiment and the 1st battalion, 8th native infantry, were sent down to storm it with all the intrenchments and batteries. In an hour, this heroic party had surmounted every obstacle, and had thoroughly succeeded in the enterprise; and on Christmas morning of 1804, the British were in complete possession of the town and fortress of DEEG. Four privates of the 76th Regiment were killed, and Captain W. Scott, Assistant Surgeon W. Bean, and fourteen privates were wounded.

“I have hardly words,” says the Commander-in-Chief, “to express my admiration of the conduct of this party who, under a galling fire, on their flanks, of cannon and musketry from the enemy’s batteries and trenches, and over broken and extremely unfavorable ground, rushed on the breach, and gained possession of the works, with a spirit of ardour which must have insured success, whatever might have been the opposition.”

The enemy, having evacuated the town of Deeg, and on the morning of the 25th, abandoned the fortress, retreated towards

Bhurtpoor, leaving nearly the whole of their cannon behind. On the 28th, the British marched in pursuit, and were joined on the 30th, by the 75th Regiment and two battalions of sepoy's under Major General Dowdeswell.

On the first day of the new year, 1805, the whole army moved towards the rajah's capital, and on the 2nd January, they appeared before the celebrated maiden fortress of Bhurtpoor, distant thirty miles W. N. W. from Agra, and commenced operations on the 5th, by driving Holkar's troops from a position which they had taken up, and capturing their artillery. On the 7th, a battery of six 18-pounders was opened upon the town; and, a breach being reported practicable on the 9th, the Commander-in-Chief directed the flank companies of the infantry, supported by the main bodies of His Majesty's 75th and 76th Regiments and of the 1st Bengal European Regiment, to proceed to the storm. At eight o'clock in the evening they advanced out of the trenches with the greatest courage and gallantry, but were retarded by the great quantity of water in the ditch. This obstacle was surmounted by the intrepidity and perseverance of the troops, although exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's works. On arriving at the foot of the breach, it was found so imperfect and difficult of ascent that, after the most wonderful exertions, they were unable to gain the top, and were forced to retire, which they did in excellent order. In this unfortunate affair however, which lasted for nearly two hours, Lieutenant Glubb, one sergeant, and five privates of the 76th Regiment, were killed; and Captain Webner, Lieutenant Cosgrove, one sergeant, and eighteen

privates were wounded. "I beg to assure your Lordship," says the Commander-in-Chief, "that the conduct of our officers and men, employed last night, has been as exemplary as on any former occasion ; but circumstances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred, which their utmost efforts could not surmount ; but I hope, in a very few days, that their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place."

Notwithstanding this unsuccessful attempt, the siege proceeded ; and, on the 16th February, at sunrise, a grand battery opened on the town, and on the 18th, Major General Smith with three battalions of sepoys arrived from Agra. On the 20th, a breach being considered practicable, the flank companies of the army advanced to the storm, and, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon moved forward, but encountered a broad and deep ditch which they found impossible to cross. During this they suffered so severely from the enemy's cannon and musketry that they were again compelled to abandon the enterprise with great loss. Of the 76th Regiment, Lieutenants D. Macrae and C. M. Bland, and fifteen men were killed ; and Captain W. Scott (mortally), Lieutenants C. Templeton, J. Macrae, and H. Bright, and sixty men were wounded.

On the 21st, a third attempt was made by a party which was placed under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, the "forlorn hope" being led by Lieutenant Templeton, 76th Regiment. "The troops," says Lord Lake, "most confident of success, commenced the attack, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time with the most determined bravery, but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to

gain the top of the breach. The bastion which was the point of attack was extremely steep, the resistance vigorous, and, as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy.

Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and vessels filled with combustible material, immediately knocked down those who were ascending ; and, the whole party after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, was obliged to relinquish the attempt and retire to our trenches.

The Honorable Colonel Monson, to whom the conduct of the attack was entrusted, made every possible exertion, and has received my best thanks for his uncommon gallantry and perseverance on that occasion. Though the troops were unable to effect their object, I am happy to assure your Lordship that they have on no occasion displayed greater steadiness."

Of the 76th Regiment, Captain H. Corfield, Lieutenant Templeton, and six privates were killed ; and Captains Marston and Sinclair, Quarter Master Hopkins (who commanded a company), eighteen sergeants, ten corporals, one drummer, and ninety-six privates were wounded.

This was the last attack on Bhurtpoor : a treaty was concluded with its rajah, and the camp was broken up on the 21st April. Notwithstanding the unfortunate results of the operations before that stronghold, the great object of the war was accomplished. The power of Holkar was destroyed : he was reduced from the rank of a mighty chieftain to the condition of a wild and restless leader of banditti, and was at last compelled to

accept a peace upon terms prescribed by the British government.

The failure of the operations against Bhurtpoor is to be attributed to our ignorance of the strength of its fortifications, and to the smallness of the force employed to reduce so formidable a place. The gallantry, perseverance, and intrepidity of the army, and of its heroic chieftain were never more nobly displayed, and the severe loss the Regiment sustained is an incontestible proof that it maintained its high reputation for steadiness, bravery, and discipline.

4th June
Arriving at FUTTYPORE on the 24th February, 1805, the Regiment received orders to embark for England, when about one hundred men volunteered into the 75th Regiment, which was then quartered at the same station. The Regiment left Futtypore on the 10th September, and arrived at FORT WILLIAM in December. Here the greater number of the men transferred their services to the Company's artillery and European regiments; and, in consequence of these transfers, only eighteen men were present at the muster on the 1st January, 1806.

On the 10th February, 1806, the head quarters embarked on board the "Castlereagh" East Indiaman, under the command of Colonel Monson, who for his distinguished services, had received the appointment of aide-de-camp to the King. They arrived in England in July, and marched to NOTTINGHAM where they remained till December, and then moved to LINCOLN. Within the first six months the Regiment received about three hundred recruits, chiefly from the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Leicester.

In October, 1806, the Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company, submitted the distinguished services of the Regiment to the consideration of His Majesty the King, with a representation that the 76th was the Regiment which rescued the Great Moghul, and captured Delhi and Agra, the capitals of Hindoostan. In consequence of this representation, the Regiment was permitted to bear on its colors and appointments as an honorary badge, the word "Hindoostan" besides which, the following notification appeared in the London Gazette, dated Horse Guards, 7th February, 1807.

"In consequence of the earnest recommendation of General Lord Lake, Commanding-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India, His Majesty has been pleased to signify his most gracious pleasure that, in addition to the permission recently granted to the 76th Regiment for placing the word "Hindoostan" on its colors and appointments, as an honorary badge, the Regiment shall be allowed to place the "Elephant" on its colors and appointments, inscribing the word "Hindoostan" around it, as a distinguished testimony of its good conduct and exemplary valour during the period of its services in India."

On the 11th June, 1807, the Regiment marched to Portsmouth, and on the 3rd July embarked for JERSEY. While quartered at Grenville Barracks, in the months of September and October, about five hundred volunteers were received from the Derby, Nottingham, and East and West Kent Militias. During the stay of the 76th Regiment in Jersey, it was trained with the other regular regiments and militia of the island, in the system of defence best adapted to that place, under the able

direction of General Don ; and, as the near neighbourhood of France rendered the greatest vigilance indispensable, particular attention was paid to the drill and discipline of the corps.

The Honorable East India Company, being desirous of marking in a distinguished manner its sense of the splendid and meritorious services of the Regiment in India, obtained His Majesty's sanction to present a stand of colors to the corps, and on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 27th January, 1808, as stated in a supplement to the Jersey Gazette, dated 30th January, 1808.

“The 76th Regiment arrived in the great square of the town of St. Helier, and formed where Lieutenant-General Don, accompanied by Major-General Leighton, His Serene Highness the Duke de Bouillon, Sir John Dumaresq, the very Reverend the Dean, the Reverend Mr. L. Breton, the crown officers, the staff, and the commanding officers of corps, was received by a general salute from the Regiment.

“The Lieutenant General, after passing along the front of the Regiment, marched at its head to church, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the very Reverend Dr. Dupre, Dean of the island. After divine service, the Regiment again formed in the great square, where the new colors were placed on drums, opposite the centre, and consecrated by the Dean in the usual manner, when the Lieutenant General addressed the Regiment in the following words :—

‘Major Covell, officers, and brother soldiers of the 76th Hindoostan Regiment of Foot, the Honorable the East India Company impressed with a due sense of the meritorious and

Deser. of
Colors.

... distinguished services of this Regiment in India, have resolved to offer you a new set of colors, and the Chairman and Court of Directors of this Company have requested me to present them ; this I feel a peculiar satisfaction in doing, as it affords me an opportunity of testifying publicly my high respect for this brave Regiment. On presenting the colors to you, officers and men of the 76th Regiment, I need not explain the duties of a soldier towards them. I have only to exhort the young soldiers of the corps to follow the noble example of their comrades in arms, whose brilliant achievements at the battles of ALLIGHUR, DELHI, AGRA, LASWAREE and DEEG, have gained them immortal glory.

‘It is particularly gratifying to me, that such a regiment should be placed under my command. In this island victory is not to be obtained by prolonged operations ; the enemy’s shore is close to ours, and reinforcements are distant, it is therefore with troops brave as the conquerors of ALLIGHUR, DELHI, AGRA, LASWAREE and DEEG, that I may hope for immediate victory, and with confidence say, not a Frenchman who invades this shore shall escape the British bayonet.’

Two divisions of grenadiers and the ensigns, appointed to carry the new colors, were now ordered to advance to the place of consecration, where the colors were delivered by the Lieutenant General who, at the same time, addressed the ensigns and the Regiment as follows :—‘ Ensigns, I now deliver into your hands these colors, on which are inscribed the names of the battles that have immortalized this Regiment ; and, on receiving them, I am confident, brother soldiers of the 76th Regi-

ment, that you will pledge yourselves to fight under them, as you have done under those whose venerable remains they are to replace.'

The colors with the division of grenadiers then marched along the front of the Regiment, and where received by a general salute; and, at the same time, under a salute of seventeen guns from the new fortress on the town hill which had an excellent and imposing effect. The ensigns with the old colors were then directed to advance to the centre of the square, where the Lieutenant General again addressed the Regiment as follows:—

'Major Covell, I now deposit in your custody, as commanding officer of the Regiment, these banners reduced to their poles by the shot of the enemy. I enter fully into the present feelings of every soldier in those ranks who have fought under them. The recollection, brother soldiers, of your heroic deeds in arms must, at this moment most forcibly recur to your minds, and I feel that you join with me in desiring that these precious remains may be preserved in the Regiment, as memorials of the glorious successes achieved under them.'

Major Covell having addressed the Regiment, it marched past the Lieutenant General, and returned to Grenville, where a sumptuous and elegant entertainment was given, by the officers of the 76th Regiment, to the Generals, the Duke De Bouillon, Sir John Dumaresq, the clergy, staff, crown officers, and commanding officers of regiments."

These colors were of the most splendid description. The "Elephant" with the words "Hindoostan," "Delhi," "Agra,"

“Laswaree,” “Allighur,” and the dates of the several actions were beautifully embroidered on them ; and on a handsome gilt plate at the upper end of the staff, was engraved the following :

“ 76TH REGIMENT.”

These colors were presented to the Regiment by the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Honorable the East India Company, in testimony of its meritorious services and distinguished bravery in the different actions recorded upon them.

On the 23rd May, 1808, three companies embarked for England under Captain Fraser ; and, a few days after, the remaining seven followed under Major Covell. They landed at Harwich and proceeded to COLCHESTER, where, soon after, ophthalmia attacked the men to such an alarming extent, that two hundred of them were in hospital on the 1st of July. In consequence of this dreadful affliction, the Regiment was removed to DANSBURY CAMP, where, by the unremitting exertions of the medical officers, the progress of the disease was checked.

The great and important struggle for the liberties of Europe had now commenced. In Spain and Portugal the destinies of the British Empire were to be decided. It is not necessary in this narrative, to recount the history of those transactions which led to the most important warfare of modern times, nor to detail the operations of those campaigns in which the British army established its character for discipline, valour, and humanity ; and, eventually, and most materially, contributed to the glorious issue of a long, bloody, and expensive war. It will be sufficient to notice the limited share which the 76th Regiment bore in the achievements, and if the Regiment had not

an opportunity of adding to its former reputation, the circumstance is to be attributed to events, over which neither the officers nor the men had the least control.

On the 14th of September, 1808, the Regiment embarked for Harwich under Lieutenant Colonel Symes, who, to assume the command, had relinquished his appointment on the staff of the Quarter Master General at the Horse Guards. The numbers embarked were :—one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, nine Captains, twenty-three Subalterns, five Staff, forty-seven Sergeants, forty-four Corporals, nineteen Drummers, seven hundred and forty-three privates. Having joined the expedition under Sir David Baird at Falmouth, they proceeded to Corunna, where they arrived about the 13th of October. The local authorities having refused permission to land the troops until a reference had been made to the Central Junta at Aranjuez, the disembarkation did not take place until the latter end of the month.

On the 1st of November, the Regiment had eight hundred and four men fit for duty at Corunna. Notwithstanding the assurances of the Central Junta, that every facility should be afforded the troops in their advance from Corunna, no measures were taken by them to forward that object ; but, on the contrary, General Baird encountered the greatest difficulties in equipping and forwarding the men. After the loss of some precious time at Corunna, the division proceeded on the route to Salamanca, in small detachments ; and, on the march, experienced the greatest privations and fatigue from the want of exertion, on the part of the Spaniards, to provide the necessary

provisions and accommodation at the several halting places.

The Regiment had reached Villa-Franca when, in consequence of the defeat of the Spaniards at Judda, and the consequent dispersion of their armies; Sir John Moore determined to fall back upon Portugal, and directed General Baird to retire on Corunna or Vigo, and to carry his division to Lisbon. The order to retreat occasioned the greatest disappointment to the men. They marched over very intricate roads enduring the most severe privations, to St. Jago, where the Regiment was directed to await the arrival of transports at Vigo. On the 12th of December, their spirits were re-animated by an unexpected order to advance again; and, in the afternoon of that day, they proceeded from St. Jago, and performed the march to Lugo, a distance of seventy-six miles in forty-eight hours. Some men of the Regiment lost their way in the dark, and were conducted by the Spaniards into Portugal, where they did good service in a battalion of detachments in the following year.

When the Regiment reached Villa-Franca, it was ordered to halt, and the flank companies, being made up to one hundred and sixty-nine rank and file, were sent to Bonevente. Nothing could exceed the spirit and alacrity with which volunteers came forward to accompany this chosen band. Major Covell was now in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes having been sent on a mission of peculiar delicacy and importance, to the army of the Marquess de la Romana, which was in fact the only military force left to the Spaniards.

The entire dispersion of their armies, the evident impossibility of benefiting their cause in its present situation, and the

the rapid advance of Napoleon with an overwhelming force, determined Sir John Moore, at length to withdraw with his army, and to order that celebrated retreat upon Corunna, the disastrous circumstances of which are so well known.

The army began to retire on the 24th of December, and on the 3rd of January, 1809, the Regiment left Villa-Franca, and on the 5th reached Lugo, a distance of sixteen leagues, having lost forty-five men on the road. In the neighbourhood of that place, the British General took up a position in which he awaited the approach of the enemy. The light company of the 76th Regiment which had been sent in advance under Lieutenant Hamilton had been skirmishing the following morning with the enemy, who kept up a rapid fire from a wood in front, when the company was ordered to change its ground, and occupy both sides of a narrow lane, which communicated with the Villa-Franca Road. The movement was scarcely executed when, a heavy column of the enemy being discovered advancing up the lane, a charge was ordered, and the light company with part of the 59th and 71st, boldly rushed forward and repulsed the advance, killing and wounding several with the bayonet, and making many prisoners.

The Commander-in-Chief who witnessed this gallant affair, bestowed the warmest encomiums upon the 76th. Lieutenant G. Hatch of the Regiment, particularly distinguished himself by cutting down several of the enemy with his own hand; and the conduct of Private Cramer was equally conspicuous. The men were so crowded with their antagonists that a Frenchman was in the act of attempting to run his bayonet up the lower

part of Lieutenant Hatch's chin, when Cramer pressed forward and brought him to the ground. This gallant soldier, of the 76th, is also said to have shot the man by whom Major Roberts, of the 51st, had been wounded. Lieutenant Hamilton was anxious to follow up the advantage, but General Leith arrived on the ground and directed him to cease the pursuit. At Lugo one corporal and one private were wounded.

This account of the Lugo affair is founded upon information from Captain Hamilton, who commanded the light company of the 76th, and it will be excusable to notice the statement contained at page 223 of Lord Londonderry's narrative of the Peninsular War, in which he says of Sir John Moore, "This distinguished officer arrived, as a heavy column of French troops began to ascend the rising ground and to press upon the wing of the 76th Regiment which held it. The 76th gradually retired until joined by the 51st, in which Sir John Moore had served as an ensign, and to which he addressed a few words calculated to remind them of the fact, and expressive of his confidence in their valor. The short address was not thrown away, for, after a few discharges of musketry, our people rushed forward with the bayonet, and the enemy scarcely stood to receive the shock, but fled, etc."

The enemy made no further attempt to move the British from their position; and Sir John Moore, considering it expedient to act on the offensive, directed the army to recommence the retreat on the night of the 8th January. After a march in which the troops experienced the greatest hardships from hunger, cold, and nakedness, added to the dreadful inclem-

ency of the weather, they reached Corunna on the 12th. The army took up a position on that day, and soon after the French made their appearance.

The embarkation of the sick and infirm commenced on the evening of the 14th, and the greater part of the artillery was sent on board the following day. On the 16th, orders had just been issued for the gradual retreat of the divisions from their position, when the enemy advanced, and made that attack which ended in the memorable battle of Corunna. The 76th Regiment was in General Leith's brigade, which formed part of Sir John Hope's division; and, although drawn up in line, was not much exposed during the action. Its only loss was one private killed and six wounded.

The army embarked during the night of the 16th, as best it could, the men of the several regiments being dispersed in different ships of the fleet. The head quarters of the Regiment landed at Portsmouth, in February, 1809, whence they proceeded to Colchester, where the stragglers were afterwards

NOTE.—On the authority of a most intelligent officer who served with the light company at Lugo, the author of this part of the narrative, (Lieutenant Hopkins) takes the liberty of stating that the enemy, being repulsed by the light company, did not approach the battalion sufficiently near to render its services necessary. The only circumstance, that could occasion the impression that the light company had retired, was the movement from the ground, they had originally occupied, to the narrow lane, which was ordered by a staff officer. As to the other companies of the Regiment, they had been marched to an elevated position within cannon shot of the enemy, when General Leith came up, and called out to them, "My fine fellows, who placed you in this exposed situation? I shall take you to a better position: be steady and reserve your fire, and if we advance we shall give them the bayonet." "These words," says an officer who was present, "were too impressive to be forgotten, particularly the last which seemed to delight the men; even a poor fellow who was going to the rear to have his leg amputated cheered at hearing them." The regiment was then marched round a hollow, and conducted rather circuitously to a position in front, where the left was covered by a wall and steep bank, the right being rather more exposed. A shell fell among the grenadiers, which a drummer very coolly took up and threw over a wall, where it burst without injuring anyone. This could not be called retiring, unless a movement in front can be so termed, and moreover none of the battalion saw the 51st Regiment during the whole day.

concentrated. From the effects of this campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes and Lieutenants McLeod and Vaughan died.

Lieutenant-Colonel Symes was one of the officers transferred to the regiment on its formation, from the Honorable East India Company's service. He held high and confidential stations, and was ambassador to the Court of Ava. He is known as the author of an excellent account of the Burman Empire, published after his return from that embassy. He was an accomplished scholar and an excellent man, universally beloved and respected. He was promoted from Captain in the regiment, to a majority in the 31st Regiment, in 1803.

The vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Symes was filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Meyrich Shawe from the half-pay of a garrison battalion. This officer had commenced his service in the 76th Regiment, and was present, with the regiment in the campaign at Mysore under Lord Cornwallis.

On the 8th of April, 1809, the regiment moved to Ipswich, where it remained till July. Having been very successful in recruiting, it was ordered to form part of the expedition destined for Walcheren in the Scheldt, and marched to Harwich, where it embarked on the 5th of July, its strength being as follows :—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel	2 Majors	9 Captains
21 Lieutenants	6 Ensigns	5 Staff
41 Sergeants	16 Drummers	46 Corporals
	691 Privates.	

The expedition sailed from the Downs on the 28th and 29th

of July, and invested Flushing on the 1st August. The regiment suffered severely from the Walcheren fever, and on the 25th of September had 317 men sick at Middleburg, besides 60 sent for recovery to England. On the 24th of November, the number of sick in Walcheren was 107, and in England 539. In December, the regiment returned to England a perfect skeleton, and was ordered to its old quarters at Ipswich. The total number of Walcheren cases, after the return of the regiment to England, was 368 on the 10th of January, 1810.

On the 10th of May, Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe retired from the army by the sale of his commission, and was succeeded by Major J. Wardlaw from the 64th Foot. The regiment received orders to proceed to Ireland, and embarked at Languard Fort on the 30th of June, 1810. Landing at Monkstown on the 25th of July, it marched to CORK, where it remained till the latter end of September. It then moved to FERMOY, and on the 7th of April, 1811, the head-quarters moved to KILKENNY, where they remained till June, 1812, when they marched to KINSALE.

On the 31st of December, died Sir T. Musgrave, who had been Colonel of the Regiment since its formation. His death was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw in the following regimental order, dated Kinsale, 7th January, 1813.

“The Commanding Officer has to announce to the regiment the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Sir T. Musgrave, who died on the 31st of last month. In him the regiment has lost its first Colonel, and the father of the regi-

ment; also, one who during his lifetime, showed every disposition to promote the welfare and respectability of the corps. The Commanding Officer hopes that the officers will concur with him in paying a slight mark of their regret, and respect for his memory, by wearing crape round their arm for one month, beginning on Saturday next."

By his will Sir Thomas Musgrave bequeathed the sum of ten pounds per annum to the regimental school. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart., who was appointed Colonel on the 2nd of January, 1813.

The regiment marched on the 14th and 15th of June to LIMERICK, where on the 4th of July, orders were received for its immediate embarkation for active service. The headquarters proceeded to Cork on the 9th and 28th, and the following strength embarked in six transports under Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw :—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel	2 Majors	8 Captains
22 Subalterns	6 Staff	33 Sergeants
31 Corporals	19 Drummers	542 Privates

On the 15th of August, as the transports approached St. Sebastian, at that time invested by the allied armies, they were fired at by the garrison, which was then saluting with shotted guns in honor of the Emperor's birthday. The regiment landed at Passages on the following day, and went into cantonment at Lezo, where it was placed in an independent brigade under Major-General Lord Aylmer. During the subsequent movements, the services of this brigade were not called for upon any occasion where much distinction could be acquired, but it

was almost constantly in front of the enemy ; and the discipline, steadiness, and efficiency of the regiment at all times obtained the particular approbation of the General. Having passed the Pyrenees and crossed the Bidassoa, the army succeeded in driving the enemy from all his posts behind that river, and was established in the territory of that proud and ambitious Emperor who had directed his Lieutenants to chase the leopard of England into the sea. The French had retired into an intrenched camp in front of Bayonne, which was so strongly fortified by nature and art that Lord Wellington considered it impregnable. He therefore directed two divisions to cross the NIVE, in order to threaten the enemy's communications with France, as the only means of inducing him to abandon his position. Soult perceiving the consequences of this movement, commenced a series of operations against the British troops on the south side of the river with a view of compelling their Generals to recall the two divisions.

These attacks were made with the most determined bravery and perseverance, especially on the 12th of December ; but they were rendered ineffectual by the steadiness and gallantry with which the British maintained their ground. Soult was at last constrained to give up all hopes of success and retired within his camp, which he soon after abandoned ; permitting the allies to establish themselves between the Nive and Adour. During these operations the Regiment had one drummer killed and fifteen men wounded.

As soon as the weather became favorable, the army passed the Adour, and, occupying both banks of that river, invested

Bayonne on the 24th February, 1814. While employed in this siege, the abdication of Napoleon was notified, and by that event, the most momentous war in which Great Britain had ever been engaged, was terminated.

The Regiment marched through Bayonne on the 16th May, and proceeded to Bordeaux in the neighbourhood of which city it was encamped. On the 23rd May Lord Aylmer, on resigning the command of the brigade, issued the following order.

“Major-General Lord Aylmer cannot take leave of the Brigade without requesting the officers commanding regiments, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to accept his warm thanks for their uniform good conduct during the period he has had the good fortune to serve with them. The excellent state of discipline and interior arrangements established in the 37th, 76th and 85th regiments reflect the greatest credit upon the commanding officers of these regiments. To their exertions aided by the zeal of the officers and good will of the soldiers is to be attributed the efficiency and regular conduct of the brigade from the period of its formation. Major General Lord Aylmer regrets that the arrangements of the army, and the urgency of his own affairs, which require his presence in England, should have separated him from the 37th, 76th and 85th Regiments, with which regiments he has served with much satisfaction to himself; and he requests that they will accept his cordial and sincere wishes for their welfare and success.”

On the 17th February, 1814, Sir George Prevost, being removed to the 16th Foot, was succeeded as Colonel by Lieu-

tenant-General Sir Christopher Chowne.

On the 4th June, 1814, the regiment embarked at Bordeaux on board three transports for Canada. It was then composed of

1 Lieutenant-Colonel	1 Major	8 Captains
18 Subalterns	6 Staff	37 Sergeants
19 Drummers	37 Corporals	516 Privates

In the middle of August these disembarked at different posts on the St. Lawrence, and marched to Chambly, where the army was being collected with a view to some decisive operations against the Americans. The regiment was placed in the brigade under the command of Major-General Robinson, with the 3rd battalion of the 27th, the 39th, and 88th Regiments.

On the 31st August they commenced the march from Chambly, and, on the 3rd September entered the enemy's territory. On the 8th September they reached Plattsburg, and on the 11th, orders were issued to attack the enemy's works on the south side of the Saranac opposite that village. The troops advanced with great spirit; and the regiment being reminded that it was the anniversary of the battle of Delhi, anticipated with delight a successful result to their exertions. They were conducted by a circuitous route by the guide, to a ford of the Saranac, which though very deep, they succeeded in crossing without much opposition from the enemy. As they were crossing, an orderly bugler was sounding a call in the middle of the river, when a shot knocked off his head-dress which was carried down the stream. This accident however did not disturb him, for, still continuing to sound, he employed one of his hands in disengaging his forage cap from the strap of his knap-

sack, and placed it on his head as if nothing had happened.

At the moment when the hearts of the regiment beat high with glorious expectations, an order was issued for the retreat of the army. The men, unwilling to believe their ears, treated with indignation such of their comrades as announced that the sound they had heard was "a retreat." Mortification and disappointment pervaded the ranks when the order was repeated, and the troops withdrew under feelings of annoyance which they took no pains to conceal.

The light company which, with those of the other regiments of the brigade, had gone considerably in advance, was close to the works when the retreat sounded; and owing to some misconception of the order, the men of the 76th did not immediately retire, and were unfortunately surrounded by a multitude of the American militia. Captain Purchas when in the act of waving a white waistcoat on the end of his sword, as a flag of truce in sign of submission was shot by one of the enemy, and Lieutenants Hatch, Ogilvie, and Hetherington, with thirty-one men were made prisoners, besides which the regiment had one man killed and three wounded at Plattsburg.

The loss of the army during the retreat was very great; not fewer than five hundred men deserted, but, to the honor of the 76th Regiment, not a man forsook its ranks; and the roads were so bad that a great quantity of ammunition and military stores was destroyed.

In the beginning of October the Regiment went into cantonment at St. Antoine and St. Denis on the banks of the Richelieu, and a detachment of three subalterns and forty-one

men joined from England on the 1st November among whom were some of the men who had been taken prisoners, on the retreat from Corunna, and who were released at the peace with France.

On the 31st January 1815, thirteen sergeants, four drummers and one hundred and seventy-three men were discharged in consequence of the expiration of their limited period of service.

In February a notification of peace with the United States was received, and in April the Regiment received orders to return to England on account of its reduced state; but the escape of Napoleon from Elba kindling anew the flames of war in Europe, the most efficient battalions of the Canadian army were ordered home, and the 76th continued on the North American establishment.

On the 27th May the Regiment proceeded to the Isle-aux-Noix, the frontier garrison of the lower province, from which it detached two companies to St. Johns.

In commemoration of the services of the Regiment in Spain and France, His Majesty was graciously pleased to permit the word "Peninsula" to be borne on the Colors and appointments, and the royal pleasure to that effect was notified in the London Gazette dated the 22nd April 1815. Lieut. Colonel Wardlaw of the 76th Regiment was also honored with a gold medal as Commanding Officer of the Regiment at the passage of the Nive.

The Regiment having remained at Isle-aux-Noix till August, 1816, was removed to Quebec for embarkation. This order was however countermanded after the arrival of the Regiment

in Quebec, and it was quartered in that garrison until June 1818 when it was removed to Kingston. In June 1819 the Regiment was again sent to Quebec for embarkation, but this was again countermanded and in May 1821 it returned to Kingston. In May 1822 the head-quarters were sent to Fort George on the Niagara frontier and detachments were stationed at York, Amherstburg, Drummond Island, Penetanguishene, and Grand River, which posts they occupied for the long period of four years, and during that time the best understanding prevailed between them and the inhabitants.

In June 1823 His Majesty was pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes as part of the clothing of the Regiment, and of blue grey cloth trowsers and half-boots being substituted, which arrangement was carried into effect on the 25th December 1823.

In May 1826 the Regiment was ordered to Montreal from which place it proceeded to Quebec in 1827, and embarked for Ireland, after a service of nearly fourteen years in the British North American command, as follows:—

Transport "Kaines"	departed	19th July	1827.
„ "Princess Royal"	„	28th „	„
„ "Stentor"	„	1st August	„

Which arrived and disembarked at Cove of Cork as follows:—

Transport "Kaines"	arrived	28th August	1827.
„ "Princess Royal"	„	4th Sept.	„
„ "Stentor"	„	8th „	„

The Regiment marched direct to Fermoy, and, on the 23rd September, marched to Waterford. Before leaving Fermoy

Colonel Wardlaw visited the Regiment, and bid it farewell previous to retiring on half-pay.

During the long period of seventeen years he had commanded the Regiment, it was with honor to himself and satisfaction to the corps. The assiduous attention to the best interests of the soldier, the parental eye with which he watched the young and inexperienced, the uprightness and generosity of his character, his unbounded charity and disinterested liberality had endeared him to all ranks; and he will ever be remembered by his comrades in arms with sentiments of their most sincere and unaffected esteem and regard.

A few months afterwards, the Regiment was deprived of the services of Lieutenant B. Booth who for nearly twenty years had held the appointment of Adjutant. His zealous and indefatigable exertions had materially contributed to maintain the discipline and respectability of the corps, and the gentlemanly manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of his situation secured him the best feelings of the officers and men.

In testimony of their regard and approbation the officers presented him on leaving the Regiment, with a handsome tea service of plate, and the sergeants requested his acceptance of a silver cup in token of their respect and gratitude.

Lieutenant Booth obtained a half-pay company and the Town Majorship of Montreal.

On the 19th of October, 1827, the reserve companies joined from Jersey. On the augmentation of the establishment in 1825, these companies had been formed at Winchester, and the recruiting had been carried on with great spirit under the

active superintendence of Captain Stevenson; and in 1826 they had been ordered to Jersey, where their drill and discipline had been highly approved of by the General Officer Commanding the Island. They embarked to join the service companies early in October, 1827, when a most flattering address was forwarded to the Commanding Officer from the Constable and principal inhabitants of the town of St. Helier.

On the 16th May, 1828, the Regiment marched to Kilkenny under the command of Major Stevenson, where it remained till the 29th September, when the head-quarters were moved to Clonmel and detachments sent to different out-posts in the county of Tipperary.

In 1828 a special Committee was directed to inspect the books and official documents of all the Regiments in Ireland, and the result of the inspection of those of the 76th drew forth the approbation of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

On the 3rd October, 1828, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at the soldierlike appearance of the Regiment. The following officers were at that time doing duty with Head Quarters :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Maberly.

Major Abraham Lane.

Captain Edward Hetherington.	Lieut. S. B. Ross.
„ John Clarke.	„ Robert Shepherd.
„ John Farncombe.	„ The Hon. Cecil Gordon
„ Joseph Clarke.	„ P. H. Mitchell.
„ W. N. Hutchinson.	„ George Thompson.

Captain G. J. Smart. Lieut. H. E. B. Hutchinson.
 Ensign Walter Ray. Ensign Robert Bruce.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant G. B. Hildebrand.
 Quarter-Master J. W. Preston.
 Assistant Surgeon Andrew Ferguson.

On the 14th and 15th July, 1829, the Regiment marched to Templemore, from which it detailed several outposts in Tipperary. It remained in that county till ordered to march to Dublin, where it arrived on the 7th and 8th of June, 1830. The following officers were doing duty with the Regiment at that time :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Maberly.

Major E. R. Stevenson.	Lieut. S. B. Ross.
Captain John Clarke.	„ Robert Shepherd.
„ John Farncombe.	„ H. E. Hoare.
„ Joseph Clarke.	„ John Montgomerie.
„ W. N. Hutchinson.	„ George Thompson.
„ J. H. Grubbe.	„ W. W. J. Cockcraft.
„ P. L. P. French.	„ R. A. Gopett.
„ Aug. Hotham.	Ensign Robert Lloyd.
„ G. T. Smart.	„ G. F. C. Scott.
„ P. H. Michell.	„ Robert Bruce.
Paymaster J. M. Kennedy.	„ Harry Trevelyan.
Lieut. and Adjut. Hildebrand.	„ R. L. P. French.
Quarter-Master Preston.	Surgeon J. B. Flanagan.

Assistant-Surgeon Ferguson.

On the 3rd of July, 1830, Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly in the name and behalf of the Chairman and Directors of the

Honorable East India Company, presented the Regiment with a splendid stand of Colors to replace those which had been delivered to the corps in 1808.

The correspondence that took place upon the occasion is not only gratifying but interesting.

“SIR,

“5th April, 1829.

“In the name and on behalf of the 76th Regiment, I have the honor to address you under the following very peculiar circumstances.

“The Regiment above alluded to, had the good fortune to attract the notice of the Honorable East India Company by its services in the campaigns of 1803 and 1804, and on the special representation of the Chairman to His Majesty was permitted to bear the word “HINDOOSTAN” on its Colors and appointments.

“In the course of the same year in which this distinction was conferred upon it, it had the further honor of receiving, from the Honorable East India Company, Colors on which were inscribed the words AGRA, DELHI, LASWAREE, and ALLIGHUR, at which places the conduct of the Regiment had been eminently conspicuous.

“These Colors having in the course of time become unserviceable, and having been reported by Sir George Bingham on his inspection of the corps last year, others similar to those usually borne in the army (upon which are omitted those names so honorably recording former services) have been sent for the use of the Regiment.

“Under these circumstances we find ourselves placed

“in the distressing alternative of either receiving these new
 “colors and abandoning the memorial of former good conduct,
 “or of obtruding ourselves upon the liberality of your Honor-
 “able Court, and petitioning for a renewal of the mark of
 “approbation before conferred upon us as the only method of
 “retaining a distinction to which we always look with pride
 “and satisfaction.

“In thus petitioning for new Colors, I am aware I am
 “pressing a request altogether novel and perhaps unreasonable,
 “but as the 76th Regiment is the only Regiment I believe in
 “the service that ever received this honor, I trust its motives
 “will be appreciated, when it is unwilling to sacrifice without
 “a struggle a distinction it was deemed worthy to obtain.

“I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “W. L. Maberly, Lieut.-Colonel,
 “W. Astell, Esq., “Commanding H. M.’s 76th Regt.
 “East India House, London.”

“DEAR SIR, “India House 26th April 1829.

“Having made myself acquainted with the sub-
 “ject to which your note of the 5th instant relates, I have
 “much pleasure in stating it is my opinion that the Court of Dir-
 “ectors will not object to the expense of new Colors for the dis-
 “tinguished Regiment you command, provided that they are
 “assured of His Majesty’s sanction ; such an assurance you can
 “have no difficulty in procuring from the Horse Guards, and,
 “upon your forwarding the same to me in such a shape that I
 “can lay it before the court, your official application shall be
 “brought under consideration.

“Colonel Maberly M. P.

“I have &c., &c.

“H. M. 76th Regt.

(signed) “W. Astell.”

“SIR,

“13th May, 1829.

“In consequence of the permission received from you
 “and having made application to the Court of Directors of the
 “Honorable East India Company for the presentation of fresh
 “Colors in place of those formerly given to the 76th Regiment,
 “I have the honor to inform you that I have received an
 “answer from the Chairman acquainting me that, under the
 “peculiar circumstances of the case, there will be no objection
 “on the part of the Court to acceding to my request whenever it
 “shall be communicated to them through the proper official
 “channel, I beg, therefore, to request that application may be
 “made to His Majesty for authority for the 76th Regiment to
 “receive the Colors offered, with a view that, if no objection
 “shall arise, it may be communicated without delay to the
 “Honorable East India Company.

“I have &c., &c.

“To,

(signed) “W. L. Maberly, Lieut.-Colonel,

“The Adjutant-General,

“Commanding H. M. Regt.”

“Horse Guards.”

“SIR,

“East India House, 21st May 1829.

“Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East
 “India Company your letters of the 5th ultimo and 13th inst.,
 “representing that the Colors which were formerly presented
 “by the Court to His Majesty’s 76th Regiment of Foot in
 “commemoration of their distinguished services in India, have
 “become unserviceable, and requesting that new Colors of

“ the same description may be issued to the Regiment, I am
“ commanded to state in reply, that the Court of Directors
“ retain an undiminished sense of the gallant services of the
“ corps whilst employed in India, and that it will afford them
“ great satisfaction to renew the expression of those sentiments
“ by presenting the 76th Regiment with a new set of Colors
“ according to your request.

“ Instructions have accordingly been given for carrying the
“ Court’s intentions into effect.

“ Lieut.-Colonel Maberly,

I have &c., &c.

“ Commanding H. M. 76th Regt. (signed) P. Auber, Sec.”

“ SIR,

“ East India House, 8th December 1829.

“ With reference to the letter which I had the honor to
“ address to you on the 21st May last, I am commanded to
“ acquaint you that, in conformity with the intention therein
“ expressed, the Court of Directors of the East India Company
“ have caused a pair of Colors to be prepared which, being now
“ complete, the Court request that you will have the goodness
“ to be the channel of presenting in their name to His Majesty’s
“ 76th Regiment, as a renewed testimony of the sense enter-
“ tained by the Court of the services of that distinguished
“ corps whilst employed in India, and particularly on the
“ occasion which the inscriptions on the Colors more especially
“ commemorate.

“ I am accordingly to request that you will favor me
“ with an intimation of your wishes regarding their disposal,
“ in order that the requisite instructions may be given to the
“ Company’s Inspector of Military Stores, under whose charge

“Packet to Dublin, and will probably be there by the 3rd
“proximo.”

“I have not been able to pay the carriage further than
“Holyhead : had it been practicable the Court would have
“franked them to Templemore. It would be very desirable
“that you should instruct some person in Dublin to receive
“the case, and forward it to your station to prevent accidents
“and delays.

“I shall be gratified to learn that the Colors give satisfaction
“to the Regiment, and that they are exactly what you wished.
“Lieut.-Col. Maberly M. P. I remain &c., &c.
“Commanding H. M.’s 76th Regt. (signed) W. Forrest.”

The Regiment remained at Buttevant until the beginning of January 1834, when it received orders to embark for the West Indies, in pursuance of which, after a period of six years’ service in Ireland, the Left Wing embarked on board the “Orestes” on the 15th January, and the Head Quarters on the “Marquis of Huntly” on the 16th January 1834; and, after a safe passage, the latter disembarked on the 7th and the former on the 8th March, at Castries the capital of St. Lucia. Thence the Regiment proceeded to Fort Charlotte Barracks, Morne Fortune, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel John Clarke, one company being detached to Pigeon Island.

The Regiment remained at St. Lucia and Dominica until the end of 1835 when it received orders to proceed to Grenada and Barbadoes.

The Head Quarters embarked at St. Lucia on the 11th November 1835, arrived at Grenada on the 12th, and landing at St.

George's on the 13th, marched to Richmond Hill Barracks under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Studd.

The Left Wing embarked at Dominica on the 23rd November, 1835, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 26th.

The Head-Quarters remained at Grenada until August 1836 when they embarked on board H. M. Ship "Belvidera," arrived at Barbadoes on the 8th August and marched to St. Ann's.

On the 7th December 1837, the grenadiers, Nos. 1 and 2 companies embarked for Grenada.

The head-quarters remained at Barbadoes until the 23rd March 1838, when they embarked for Demerara and arrived at Georgetown on the 3rd April.

The left-wing remained in Grenada until the 25th May 1838, when it embarked for Demerara where it arrived on the 14th June.

In the month of February 1839, yellow fever attacked the Regiment in Eve Leary, York, and Albany barracks, when the men suffered much; and subsequently, from June to September, the disease reigned with unabated fury, but on the 6th of the latter month it suddenly disappeared. The following officers were attacked by this malady with fatal effect, several others were severely ill but fortunately recovered.

Ensign Phipps	attacked	22nd June	died	26th June
Lieut. and Adjut. Hopkins	"	24th "	"	29th "
Ensign Dickinson	"	6th July	"	10th July
Lieut-Colonel Dansey	"	11th "	"	12th "
Captain Bruce	"	15th "	"	19th "
Bt.-Major Fitzgerald	"	4th Aug.	"	6th Aug.

The mortality in the Corps during 1839 was as follows :—

Lieut.-Colonel ... 1	Ensigns 2	Drummers ... 2
Captains 2	Sergeants 3	Women 8
Lieutenants ... 1	Rank and File ...97	Children ...12
Total deaths ... 128.		

In consequence of this mortality several changes took place in the stations of the remaining officers ; Captain Gardiner arrived from Berbice to assume command of the Regiment, and for some time the strength at Head Quarters was :—
2 Captains ; 2 Lieutenants, one of whom was acting Adjutant, and the other Quarter-Master.

On the 8th March, 1840, the Head Quarters embarked for Barbadoes, where they arrived on the 14th.

On the 1st of April, the second division of the Regiment arrived at Barbadoes from Demerara. A draft also arrived from England as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Clarke.

Lieutenants Simmons and Rutherford.

Ensigns Lacey and Hopkins.

Assistant-Surgeon Scott.

3 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 46 Privates.

Four companies and Head Quarters of the Regiment embarked on the 7th May, 1840, for the Bermudas, where they arrived and disembarked on the 20th of June, and on the 9th of July the remaining two companies arrived.

In September 1841, the Regiment received orders to move to Halifax, Nova Scotia. It left on the 9th November, and arrived at Halifax on the 24th November, and on the 21st

May 1842, the Regiment received orders to embark for Europe. On being relieved by a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, it embarked on the 26th of September for Cork, where it arrived on the 20th of October, 1842.

It was moved about to different stations in the south of Ireland until August, 1843, when two companies proceeded to Swansea, South Wales, in aid of the civil power.

On the 28th April, 1844, the Regiment moved to Portsmouth, where it arrived on the 30th April and 4th May.

On the occasion of the visit of the King of the French to this country, the 76th Regiment assisted to line the streets of Portsmouth to receive His Majesty and Prince Albert, the Grenadier Company forming part of the Guard of Honor at the Railway Station, on the 6th of October, 1844.

In the early part of January, 1845, Sir Robert Arbuthnot having applied to His Grace the Commander-in-Chief for Her Majesty's sanction that the Regiment should bear on its Colors and Appointments the word "NIVE," it having been engaged at the passage of that river with the combined army under His Grace the Duke of Wellington in 1813. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of this application, and the following notification to that effect appeared in the London Gazette :—

24th January, 1845.

" Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 76th
" Regiment to bear on its Regimental Colors and Appointments
" the word "NIVE" in commemoration of the gallantry displayed
" by the Regiment at the passage of the river Nive in the

“month of December, 1813.”

“SIR, Horse Guards, 16th January, 1845.

“In reference to my letter of the 3rd and your reply thereto dated the 10th instant, I have now the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 76th Regiment to bear on its Regimental Colors and Appointments, the word NIVE, in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the Regiment at the passage of the river Nive in the month of December, 1813, it appearing that the officer who then commanded the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John Wardlaw, (now Lieutenant-General) received a medal for his services on that occasion.

“Lieut.-Genl. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B. I have, &c., &c.

“Colonel, H. M. 76th Regt. (signed) J. Macdonald, A.G.”

While stationed at Edinburgh Castle, the Regiment was divided into two battalions, the first battalion under the senior Lieutenant-Colonel, and the reserve battalion under the second Lieutenant-Colonel. This took place on the 1st September, 1847, and, in the following December they proceeded to Corfu where, on the 1st April, 1850, they were consolidated into one Regiment.

In September, 1850, the Regiment was ordered to proceed to Malta, where it arrived on the 27th March, 1851.

In October, 1851, a notification was received to hold the Regiment in readiness to proceed to Nova Scotia, but the corps did not leave Malta until the 8th March, 1853. The head-quarter division arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, on the

26th April 1853, disembarked on the 27th, and re-embarked the same day to proceed to Fredericton, New Brunswick, where it arrived on the 28th April. The other divisions arriving soon after three companies were detached to St. John, New Brunswick, and one company to Prince Edward's Island.

In the month of September 1854, the Regiment proceeded to be stationed at Halifax, leaving one company at Fredericton, New Brunswick; and the following address, signed by the magistrates, clergy, and inhabitants was presented to the Regiment.

“To Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Joseph Clarke,
“and to those officers, non-commissioned officers and privates
“of the 76th Regiment, about to leave this province,

“We, the magistrates, clergy, and others, inhabitants
“of the city of Fredericton cannot suffer you to depart from
“our city without expressing our sincere regret.

“Since your Regiment has been stationed among us, it
“has been peculiarly distinguished by the gentlemanly deport-
“ment of its officers, by the sober habits and orderly conduct
“of the men, the result of that perfect state of discipline and
“subordination which is the soldier's best praise, not only in
“time of peace, but when called into action. This we more
“fully appreciate in this year of pestilence, as the sober habits
“of the men in abstaining from an intemperate indulgence in
“ardent spirits have probably tended, in a pre-eminent degree,
“to preserve the community from an increased liability to the
“contagion of cholera.

“We are deeply impressed with the importance of your

" exertions in the cases of fire which have occurred since you
 " have been stationed in this garrison ; always first on the
 " ground, even in those intensely cold nights of the late rigor-
 " ous winter, your well directed efforts have been continued
 " with unflinching and untiring labour. On the late disastrous
 " conflagration we attribute to these efforts the check of the
 " further spread of those fatal ravages which laid waste so
 " large a portion of our city.

" In thus taking leave, we wish you the fullest meed of
 " honor that can attend the military career of a British Regi-
 " ment.

(signed) " B. Wolhaupter,
 " Sheriff, &c."

REPLY.

" To the Magistrates, Clergy, &c., of the city of Fred-
 " ericton.

" Gentlemen,—On receiving your address, I sincerely
 " thank you for the expression of good feeling towards myself,
 " the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the
 " 76th Regiment.

" It is a source of much gratification on leaving the
 " city of Fredericton to bear with us the esteem and good will
 " of its inhabitants, which we fully reciprocate.

" It is with much regret we leave your province, and
 " we beg to offer our sincere thanks for the kindly feeling
 " evinced during our residence with you, and the manner in
 " which you acknowledge the assistance we were enabled to
 " afford on the late occasions of conflagration, &c., which
 " visited your city.

“Accept our most cordial wishes for the prosperity of
 “your city, and welfare of its community, in which we will ever
 “feel the deepest interest. (signed)

“Fredericton, Joseph Clark, Col. & Lieut.-Col.,
 “21st September, 1854. 76th Regiment,”

The company stationed at Prince Edward's Island embarked at Charlottetown on the 21st, and arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 23rd September, 1854, making a total of ten companies and head-quarters at Halifax, one company at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and another at St. John.

On the 3rd January, 1855, the Regiment was divided into ten service and two depôt companies. On the 28th April 1855, the Regiment was divided into eight service and four depot companies, the depot at this time being in Jersey.

On the 1st April 1856, the tunic was issued to the Regiment in lieu of the coatee, and in July it was supplied with the new Enfield Rifle Musket.

After serving some time under canvas, the Regiment embarked on the 17th July 1856, for New Brunswick, arriving the following day at St. John.

On the 12th August 1857, Brevet-Colonel Joseph Clarke retired on half-pay, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lloyd being gazetted to the command of the Regiment; and on the 17th August 1857, Col. Clarke issued the following address in Regimental orders:—

“On resigning the command of the 76th Regiment
 “after a period of service in it of 47 years, 23 of which have

“ been either in command of it or of its depot, Colonel Clarke
“ cannot leave without expressing to the Regiment generally,
“ his high sense of that ready obedience to his authority, as
“ commanding officer, so necessary and conducive in carrying
“ on the various and responsible duties of that office. He has
“ always endeavoured by his best and undivided efforts to up-
“ hold the Regulations of Her Majesty's service ; and, in the
“ maintenance of that discipline so essential to good order, it
“ has always been his desire to promote the well being and
“ condition of those under his charge ; these views he was
“ materially enabled to carry out by the support and co-oper-
“ ation of those under his command.

“ He cannot but intimate to them that the high char-
“ acter and estimation the 76th Regiment has borne, and its
“ present efficient state encourage a hope that they will ever
“ be continued, and that the opinion he has given to the highest
“ authorities of its perfect efficiency and good conduct will be
“ borne out in its future career.

“ Sincere interest for its welfare and happiness by no
“ means ceases with his command, but it will ever be a constant
“ and great source of satisfaction to him to know that the
“ creditable and meritorious spirit of subordination and good
“ discipline now existing will continue to distinguish the corps
“ under all circumstances, and that, in the event of being
“ called into active service, the name which it had obtained for
“ bravery and valour will be revived, and that the glory gained
“ on its former campaigns may be emulated.

“ In bidding farewell, as their commanding officer, to

“ the Regiment in which his life has been passed, and to which
“ his warmest interests are still attached, Colonel Clarke wishes
“ that prosperity and good fortune may attend it, in whatever
“ clime or country its services may be required.”

The head-quarters of the Regiment embarked at Fredericton on the 25th September 1857, and landed at St. John, New Brunswick, the same day, *en route* to Europe.

On the 30th September 1857, the Regiment embarked at St. John on board the Steam Ship “ Jura ” for Cork, where it arrived on 11th October. On the 13th the Regiment disembarked and proceeded in two divisions by railway to Dublin, and occupied the Beggar’s Bush and Ship Street barracks in that city.

On the Regiment leaving Fredericton in September 1857, it was again presented with an address, as follows :—

“ To Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, and to those officers,
“ non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment
about to leave this province,

“ The Mayor and Councillors of the city of Fredericton,
“ in common council for this purpose specially convened, on
“ behalf of themselves and the citizens universally, cannot
“ allow you and the Regiment you command to leave our shores
“ without expressing our regret at the sudden departure, from
“ among us, of those who by their urbanity and uniform soldier-like conduct have endeared the name of a British soldier,
“ and especially the soldiers of Her Majesty’s 76th Regiment,
“ to us all.

“ Stationed in this garrison for some time prior to the

“ Crimean war, the address of the citizens of Fredericton, on
“ the departure of the Regiment then testified their respect
“ for the many virtues of your Regiment, and I feel happy in
“ saying that their reappearance and stay among us have tended
“ to strengthen the good opinion then so justly expressed.

“ You are now called away, not as then to guard a post
“ far from the seat of war, but to enter the very field of strife
“ in a land where in other days that emblem, the “Elephant”
“ worn by your Regiment was won by the gallantry and hero-
“ ism of the 76th, and we feel that, that emblem will need no
“ other watch-word to inspire them with like heroism to bear
“ away from England’s enemies even prouder trophies.

“ We cannot omit in this address the name of the
“ gallant Colonel Clarke, the late commander of the 76th.
“ During his command, ever ready and ever willing, as well to
“ do his duty as to extend acts of kindness, and through you,
“ sir, we beg to assure Colonel Clarke that his truly honorable
“ and noble conduct will always be remembered by the citizens
“ of Fredericton, and, go where he may, he will be followed by
“ the good wishes and earnest desire of us all for his health
“ and prosperity, feeling well assured if anything can add to
“ his regret on leaving New Brunswick, it is that he cannot
“ accompany his gallant Regiment to the enemy’s front, and
“ lead them to battle and to victory.

“ SEVENTY-SIXTH, ‘Go where glory waits thee,’ and re-
“ member, as we know you will when in the field of battle,
“ that to you is entrusted the honor of old and beloved Eng-
“ land, and England’s beloved Queen, and forget not that you

“ carry with you, officers and men, the warm feelings and sincere wishes of Her Majesty’s loyal subjects for your happiness, prosperity, and every honor that can fill a soldier’s heart with joy.

SEVENTY-SIXTH, Farewell.

“ On behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Fredericton.”

“ Fredericton, (signed) W. H. Needham, Mayor,
“ 23rd Sept. 1857. G. N. Tegee, City Clerk.”

REPLY.

“ Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—Permit me, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment which I have the honor to command, to assure you that those kind sentiments and feelings which you have conveyed to us in such handsome terms, are fully appreciated on our own part by all ranks. The address which you were pleased to make to the Regiment on its departure from this province, at the commencement of the struggle in the Crimea, is still fresh in the minds of us all; and its renewal on the present occasion, couched in still more affectionate language, is a convincing proof we have not fallen in your good opinion, during our late sojourn among you; and further that courtesy and soldier-like conduct on the part of the British soldier is ever sure to meet with its full estimation from those with whom he may be associated.

“ In leaving these peaceful and tranquil scenes where we have passed so many happy days, it is more than probable we shall quickly be removed to the stern realities of strife, bloodshed, and revenge, in a far distant land; a land, where

“ more than fifty years ago, the 76th Regiment acquired no
“ common reputation for gallantry and daring.

“ Should the orders of our Sovereign and Country
“ summon us again to the same battle fields, I trust we shall
“ strengthen, if possible, our present good name, and preserve
“ untarnished the proud badge of the “ Elephant ” accorded for
“ bravery and gallant conduct at those very spots, where now
“ the blood runs cold in reading unheard of atrocities and
“ cruelties, unsurpassed in the annals of savage life.

“ In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that in
“ whatever part of the world we may be placed, or whatever
“ scenes we shall have to pass through, the pleasing recol-
“ lections and associations of our long stay in this province,
“ and the many friendships we have formed in Fredericton,
“ will ever be uppermost in our minds ; their remembrance
“ will tend to cheer and enliven us in those dreary hours of
“ peril and hardship inseparable from a soldier’s life.

“ Again, I offer you in the name of the 76th Regiment,
“ Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, our most cordial thanks and good
“ wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

Fredericton, N. B., (signed) R. C. Lloyd, Lieut.-Col.,
“ 25th Sept. 1857. Commanding 76th Regt.”

On the 26th October, 1857, in compliance with instructions,
the appellations of *grenadier* and *light* companies were discon-
tinued.

On the 16th November 1858, the Regiment moved from
Dublin to the Curragh Camp, Kildare, where it arrived the
same day.

On the 14th September 1859, the Regiment marched from the Curragh Camp to Blessington, where it encamped for the night, and on the 15th it marched to Dublin, where on the same day Colonel H. Smyth, C.B. joined the Regiment, he having exchanged with Colonel Lloyd, from the 68th Foot.

On the 2nd October 1860, three companies under Major, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Brewster proceeded to Kilkenny, and two companies under Captain Lacy to Duncannon Fort.

On the 3rd October, head-quarters under Col. H. Smyth, C.B. proceeded to Waterford.

Previous to the departure of the Regiment from Waterford the following address was presented to it,—

“ City of Waterford.

“ At the quarter assembly of the Town Council of the
“ city of Waterford, holden on the sixth day of February 1861,

“ It was on the motion of Mr. Councillor Mackeay,
“ J. P. and M. D., seconded by Mr. Conucillor Johnson,

“ Unanimously resolved that the marked thanks of the
“ Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of this Corporation be,
“ and are hereby presented to Colonel Smyth, C. B., Lieuten-
“ ant-Colonel Denis, the officers, non-commissioned officers,
“ and privates of the 76th Regiment, for the uniform good
“ conduct, discipline, and orderly demeanour of the corps while
“ in this garrison ; as also for the kind liberality with which
“ the splendid band of the Regiment was at all times given for
“ the amusement of the citizens generally.

“ The Corporation express regret at the early departure
“ of the Regiment, and assure Colonel Smyth that he carries

“the wishes of the citizens for the future welfare and happiness of himself and the 76th Regiment.

(signed) “John O’Brien, Town Clerk.”

REPLY.

“SIR,

Waterford, 14th Jan. 1861.

“I beg you will convey to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Corporation of Waterford my acknowledgments, and those of Lieutenant-Colonel Denis, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment, for the very kind manner in which they have mentioned the discipline and good conduct of the Regiment while it has been quartered in this garrison, and also for the good wishes for its future welfare.

“The Resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of this ancient city will be highly valued and faithfully preserved with the records of the Regiment.

“Wishing in the name of the 76th Regiment all prosperity to the city of Waterford, and desiring to express our warm thanks for all the kindness which we have received here, and the regret which we feel at our removal from this station.

I have, &c. &c.,

“J. O’Brien, Esp., Town Clerk,

(signed) H. Smyth, Col.,

“Waterford.

Commanding 76th Regt.”

The following address was also presented by the Magistrates of the city :—

“Moved by Captain Newport, seconded by Mr. Feelan and passed unanimously,

“Resolved, that we the Magistrates of the city of Water-

“ford in petty sessions assembled, cannot allow the 76th Regiment to leave this city without expressing our high sense of the very excellent conduct of that Regiment during its stay in Waterford, and that the Mayor is hereby requested to convey our sentiments to Colonel Smyth commanding that Corps.

“Waterford, (signed) Peirce Cose,
 “Feb. 16th, 1861. Mayor of Waterford,
 “Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates.”

REPLY.

“76th Regiment, Waterford,
 “18th Feb., 1861.

“SIR,

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your highly complimentary address which I have communicated to the Regiment under my command. It will be preserved with the Regimental records, and I beg to express to yourself and brother Magistrates the feelings of regret that are felt by all ranks on our departure from your city.

“The Mayor of Waterford. I have, &c., &c.,
 (signed) “H. Smyth, Colonel,
 “Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 76th Regt.”

The head-quarters consisting of five companies under Colonel Smyth, C.B., embarked on board the Steamer “Gipsey” on the 19th of February 1861, and on the same day the remaining five companies under Lieut.-Colonel and Major Brewster, embarked on board the Steamer “Beta” for Glasgow, where they arrived on the 21st February 1861, and disembarked.

The Head Quarters and six companies under Colonel

Smyth to occupy the barracks in Glasgow ; three companies under Lieut.-Colonel and Major Brewster to Ayr ; and one company under Captain J. H. Tripp to Paisley.

The Regiment moved from Glasgow to Aldershott. The first division embarked on board the Steamer "Heron" on the 20th of May 1862, arriving at Liverpool on the 21st, and left by rail the same evening for Aldershott, arriving there on the morning of the 22nd.

The second division under command of Major Cator embarked on board the Steamer "Princess Royal" on the 22nd May 1862, arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd, left by rail the same evening, and arrived at Aldershott on the 24th. The third division under Lieut.-Colonel and Major Brewster embarked on board the Steamer "Ostrich" on the 27th May, 1862, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th, left by rail the same evening and arrived at Aldershott on the 29th.

On Wednesday, 29th April 1863, the Regiment was presented with a new set of Colors by Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B. Commanding the division at Aldershott.

The following Officers of the Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Smyth, C.B., were present on the occasion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel & Colonel H. Smyth, C.B.

Major & Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Brewster. Major T. W. Cator.

Captain H. H. Lacey.

Captain C. O'Donoghue.

„ J. C. Clarke.

„ J. Geddes.

„ C. T. Caldecott.

„ J. H. Tripp.

„ E. W. F. Acton.

„ J. A. Palliser.

Captain W. Banks.

Lieut. J. Mc D. Allerdice.	Lieut. J. H. Linton.
„ R. W. Beachey.	„ T. T. Hodges.
„ E. Harrison.	„ E. Le Breton Butler.
„ G. T. Faussett	„ A. E. Pearse.

Lieut. A. G. West.

Ensign J. Talbot.	Ensign B. Porter.
„ G. D. Cookson,	„ W. T. Durham.
„ C. H. R. Gossett.	„ G. D. Sampson.
Paymaster J. Barclay.	Quarter-Master R. Davies.
Surgeon A. Bell.	Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, M. D.

Lieutenant and Adjutant L. E. O'Connor.

At 12 o'clock noon, the Regiment being formed in three sides of a square, the ceremony commenced by the Reverend Hugh Hulleat consecrating the Colors with the following Prayers:—

(1.)—The Lord's Prayer.

(2.)—Almighty and most Merciful Father, without whom nothing is Strong, nothing is Holy, we come before Thee in a deep sense of Thine exceeding Majesty and our own unworthiness, praying Thee to shed upon us the light of Thy countenance, and to hallow and sanctify the work in which we are this day engaged.

We beseech Thee to forward with Thy blessing the presentation to this Regiment of the Colors which are henceforth to be carried in its ranks, and with all lowliness and humility of spirit we presume to consecrate the same in Thy great name to the cause of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion

and piety, we humbly pray that the time may come when the sound of war shall cease to be heard in the world. But forasmuch as to our own mortal vision that blessed consumation seems still far distant; we beseech Thee so to order the course of events that these Colors shall be unfurled in the face of an enemy only for a righteous cause, and in that dark hour may stain and disgrace fall upon them never, but being borne aloft as emblems of loyalty and truth, may the brave who gather round them go forward conquering for the right; and maintaining as becomes them the honor of the British Crown, the purity of our most holy faith, the Majesty of our laws, and the influence of our free and happy constitution.

Finally we pray that Thy servants here present, not forgetting Thy exceeding mercies vouchsafed to their Regiment in time gone by and that all the forces of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, wherever stationed and however employed may labor through Thy grace to maintain a conscience void of offence towards Thee and towards man; always remembering that of a soldier and of a civilian the same account shall be taken, and that he is best prepared to do his duty and to meet death let it come from what source it may, who in the integrity of a pure heart is able to look to Thee as God, reconciled to him through the blood of the atonement. Grant this O Lord, for Thine only Son, Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

(3.)—The Prayer for the Queen's Majesty.

(4.)—The Benediction.

After these Prayers, Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., addressed the Regiment as follows :—

“ Colonel Smyth,

“ In the first place let me thank you for having invited
“ me to present your new Colors, it is an honor bearing in
“ mind the character of the 76th Regiment, of which any
“ officer of however more exalted rank than myself might be
“ justly proud. 76th, on an occasion such as this it is cus-
“ tomary and I think very fitting to make some references to
“ the former character and career of the Corps: it gratifies old
“ and tried soldiers to know that brave conduct and steady en-
“ deavours to do their duty is not forgotten; and it is an incite-
“ ment to the young soldier to endeavour, by steady obedience
“ and anxiety to do his duty, to emulate the gallant deeds done
“ in former days, by the brave men who stood in the same
“ ranks and under the same colors that he does to-day.

“ The 76th Regiment was raised in 1787 for service in
“ India, and accordingly proceeded to India in the following
“ year, that is, in 1788. It remained in India until 1806,
“ nearly 20 years.

“ During that protracted period the Regiment was
“ almost constantly in the field, constantly in camps, repeatedly
“ in front of the enemy, and always found zealously anxious
“ to do its duty like good soldiers, anxious for the honor of
“ their King, anxious for the honor of their Country, jealous of
“ their own honor and character.

“ And in those days, comrades, soldiering in India was
“ not what it has been in later times; then there were few
“ roads, no maps, troops had to penetrate tractless wastes and
“ deserts, often guided only by the compass, often regulated

“ as to its halts by where they could procure water, to force
“ through almost impenetrable jungles, only keenly anxious to
“ meet the enemies of their country, and when met to conquer
“ them.

“ And besides in those days we were at war with one of
“ the most powerful nations of Europe, and that nation to dam-
“ age us, sent out some of its best Generals to organize and
“ discipline the native forces against us.

“ In all those years the 76th was always found doing its
“ duty.

“ It was particularly distinguished at the siege of Alli-
“ ghur, one of the strongest forts in India, fortified and com-
“ manded by a first-rate French General, General Perron.

“ The contest was terrific in the ditches and intricate
“ gateways of this Fort, but the 76th were not to be deterred,
“ were not to be denied; steadily, silently, resolutely, they
“ forced their way through fire, steel, and blood, and never
“ ceased until with a shout of victory, the Colors of the 76th
“ Regiment floated over the highest pinnacle of the fortress.

“ This great success, of course, cost many valuable lives.
“ The 76th Regiment had five officers killed; namely, Captain
“ Cameron, Lieutenants Fleming, Brown, and Campbell, the
“ Adjutant, Lieutenant St. Aubyn, and a great many men. I
“ wish I could remember their names—the names of such men
“ dying in such services are deserving of going down to his-
“ tory. Besides the killed, the 76th had on this occasion many
“ officers and men wounded, not by distant shots at long bows,
“ but hand to hand fight; the Colonel was stabbed in the face

“ while forcing the last gate.

“ The 76th was also engaged at the siege of Deeg, where
“ it was led to the assault by the gallant Commander-in-Chief
“ himself, Lord Lake.

“ It was engaged at the battle of Agra, the siege of
“ Delhi, and most particularly did it distinguish itself at the
“ battle of Laswaree. Here the enemy in immense force was
“ drawn up in what he conceived an impregnable position, his
“ front bristling with cannon, whilst it was further protected
“ by a deep swamp. Lord Lake, on marching up to the ground,
“ thought he saw a glimpse of where he could attack on the
“ right ; he sent his cavalry, following with his infantry, there-
“ fore, to the right, where they encountered the Sikh horse in
“ great multitudes. A magnificent cavalry action ensued,
“ ending in our cavalry, beating and driving off the horsemen
“ of the enemy ; and then Lord Lake putting himself at the
“ head of the 76th Regiment, led the attack with his infantry.
“ A terrible battle followed ; the enemy were astonished at the
“ onset, they fought nobly, but nothing could withstand the 76th
“ with Lord Lake at their head ; the enemy were first checked,
“ staggered, then turned and fled, pursued with terrible slaugh-
“ ter by the infantry, led by Lord Lake at the head of the
“ 76th Regiment.

“ For these and other services in India, the King was
“ graciously pleased to confer upon the 76th the word ‘ Hin-
“ doostan ’ to be worn on its colors and appointments, and also
“ the badge of the ‘ Elephant,’ the elephant being in Asia the
“ emblem of power, strength, and grandeur, as the lion is es-

“teemed by us at home.

“And besides the East India Company presented the Regiment with a stand of embroidered colors ; and not only so, but when these colors were worn out, that Honorable body sent the Regiment another stand of colors, so strong was their sense of the valuable services of the corps.

“I have said the 76th returned to England in 1806, but not to inglorious idleness, for in 1807 it was sent to Jersey. We were then unfortunately at war with France, and Jersey is in sight of France, so that it may be said to have been an outpost towards the enemy. With the garrisoning of this port the 76th was entrusted, and here as ever, it performed its duty.

“In 1808 the 76th went to the north of Spain, and was engaged in the campaign there under the brave Sir John Moore, who was killed at the battle of Corunna. In the campaign of Galicia, again the Regiment was ever found to do its duty.

“In 1809 the 76th was engaged in Holland, exchanging its duty from the bleak inhospitable mountains of Galicia for the pestilential swamps of Holland. Here again the corps performed its duty as soldiers ought.

“In 1813 the 76th again went to Spain, and took part in the closing campaign of the Peninsular War under the immortal Duke of Wellington, and was particularly distinguished at the battle of the Nive, which name is proudly emblazoned on its colors to this day.

“When the Peninsular War was over, part of our army

“went to America, where we were then unfortunately at war
“with the United States, and the 76th was selected to form
“part of this force.

“On arrival in America, the force was divided into two
“divisions; one went southward to operate at Baltimore, at
“Bladensburg, and in the Gulf of Mexico; the other proceeded
“northward to operate north of New York, and towards the
“St. Lawrence. With this latter division the 76th marched,
“and here again it was found ever at its post, and always did
“its duty.

“When the war with the United States ended in 1815,
“the 76th Regiment was left in Canada to assist the other
“troops to observe a long unsettled line of frontier, and in this
“arduous duty it continued until 1827, when it was recalled to
“England after an almost continuous course of active service
“abroad for forty years, in all climates, facing numerous and
“different enemies, and always found fulfilling its duty.

“After 1827 we had, as you know, a long peace, and
“the 76th took its regular turn of colonial duty with the rest
“of the British infantry. It was quartered in Canada again,
“at Bermuda, in the West Indies, in Nova Scotia, in New
“Brunswick, in the Mediterranean, in Corfu one of the Ionian
“Islands, Malta; and although in these years it had no war to
“record of, its soldier-like, orderly, and valuable services are
“not unrecorded.

“Go to Halifax, there you will find in the archives of
“that colony a record of a most honorable address presented
“by the inhabitants to the 76th Regiment, on its departure

“ from among them, thanking them for their courtesy and good
“ conduct, and bidding God bless them in their future career.

“ Go to Fredericton, New Brunswick, there you will
“ find a similar compliment paid them, and another in the West
“ Indies, I think.

“ Whilst at home they were equally respected. Part of
“ the 76th were employed in suppressing bread riots in Scot-
“ land some years ago, and they received the high praise of the
“ General Officer Commanding for their exemplary conduct at
“ Caithness, where they performed their duty with steadiness,
“ for the maintenance of law and order, whilst at the same
“ time they were most merciful and considerate towards the
“ misguided inhabitants.

“ In South Wales too, in 1842, the 76th were employed
“ in quelling some serious riots, partly political and partly
“ local, and here again they performed their duty in such a
“ manner as to elicit the strongest praises of the General in
“ command.

“ Colonel Smyth, when one sees the high state of the
“ 76th at this moment, the gentleman-like tone of the officers ;
“ the active, anxious, intelligent conduct of the sergeants ; the
“ manly bearing and admirable *esprit de corps* of the soldiers—
“ when one sees the splendid appearance of the Regiment on
“ parade ; its happy interior economy ; its quickness, steadiness,
“ and perfection in the field ; its orderly and respectable con-
“ duct in quarters, it is impossible not to acknowledge you are
“ an officer fully qualified to command such a corps.

“ You, sir, an experienced officer, often having seen the

“ enemy before you, your breast covered with honorable badges,
“ I say emphatically, are worthy of your fine Regiment, and
“ your Regiment is worthy of you.

“ Such being my opinion, in the name of our Gracious
“ Mistress, the Queen, and of the country, I place these colors
“ in your hands with the utmost confidence, that whenever they
“ are unfurled in war, they will sink deeply into the ranks of
“ your enemy.

“ Whenever that day occurs, soldiers, keep silent, quick,
“ ready—look to your officers, feel to these colors, and I am
“ persuaded that with God's blessing you will be sure of victory,
“ and I hope most fervently it may be so.

“ I shall always watch your future career with the deep-
“ est interest in your welfare. This day's proceedings has
“ made me more intimately interested in you, and I do, from
“ the bottom of my heart, wish you one and all every possible
“ honor and happiness.”

Colonel Smyth then made a short reply thanking the General for his kindness, after which the ceremony was concluded as laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations.

On the 24th September, the Regiment received orders to be held in readiness to embark for India.

On the 17th October, 1863, Colonel Smyth published the following Regimental order :—

“ Colonel Smyth having received leave of absence till his re-
“ tirement on half-pay, Colonel H. C. Brewster will take over
“ command of the Regiment.

“ Colonel Smyth on taking leave of the Regiment is happy to

“be able to say that, during the time he has commanded it, he
“has had every reason to be satisfied with all under his com-
“mand, and wishes good luck to the officers, non-commissioned
“officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment.”

On the 22nd October, 1863, eight companies under the command of Colonel H. C. Brewster proceeded from Aldershott to Portsmouth for the purpose of embarking for Madras.

The head-quarters and four companies under the command of Colonel H. C. Brewster embarked at Portsmouth on board the ship “Hornet” on the 22nd October, 1863, and sailed from Spithead at 3 p.m. on the 23rd, with the following officers on board :—

Colonel H. C. Brewster.

Captain A. H. Lacy.		Captain C. T. Caldecott.
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Captain E. W. F. Acton.

Lieut. J. Mc D. Allardice.		Lieut. T. T. Hodges.
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„ H. B. Pusey.		„ A. G. West.
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Ensign G. Alexander.		Ensign F. E. Lloyd.
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„ G. D. Cookson.		„ C. H. R. Gossett.
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Lieut. & Adjutant E. Le B. Butler. Quarter-Master, R. Davies.

Surgeon J. W. Mostyn.

These arrived in Madras Roads on the 30th January, 1864, and disembarked on the 31st.

Four companies under command of Major F. W. Cator embarked at Portsmouth on board the “Atalanta” on the 22nd October, 1863, sailed on the 23rd at 1 p.m., arrived at Madras on the 25th January, 1864, and disembarked on the 26th, the following officers being on board :—

Major F. W. Cator.

Captain J. H. Tripp. | Captain A. S. Hincks.

Captain J. A. Palliser.

Lieut. J. H. Linton. | Lieut. E. Austin.

„ E. R. Bartleet. | „ A. E. Pearse.

Ensign W. T. Durham. | Ensign G. D. Sampson.

Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Orton.

Two companies under the command of Capt. C. O'Donoghue embarked at Portsmouth on the 15th January, 1864, on board the Ship "Camperdown" and arrived at Madras on the 29th April, 1864, the following officers having embarked.

Captain C. O'Donoghue.

Lieut. E. Harding. | Lieut. J. Talbot.

Ensign D. C. DeWend. | Ensign T. W. Best.

„ J. N. Anderson. Assist.-Surgeon W. E. Dudley

The Regiment was stationed in Fort St. George, Madras, till November, 1865. During its stay here it had the misfortune to lose by death the following officers :

Captain J. Palliser, died at Fort St. George, 30th June, 1864.

Lieut. E. Harding do. do. 31st July, 1864.

Surgeon J. W. Mostyn do. do. 17th Jan., 1865.

The head-quarters and five companies under Col. Brewster marched from Fort St. George on the 13th November, 1865, and proceeded by rail to Bangalore, where it arrived on the 14th November, *en route* to Bellary.

The Left Wing and five companies under command of Major F. W. Cator, left Madras on the 3rd December, 1865, and arrived at Bangalore on the 4th.

The head-quarters left Bangalore on the 15th December, 1865, and the Left Wing on the 23rd December, 1865, by route march to Bellary, a distance of 190 miles, 6 furlongs, divided into 19 stages.

The Left Wing arrived in Bellary on the 16th January, 1866.

The Regiment remained in Bellary till December, 1867, when the Left Wing and five companies under command of Major and Lieut.-Colonel John Hackett, marched to Tarpudtry and thence by rail to Madras, for embarkation for British Burmah. This wing arrived at Madras on the 30th December, 1867.

The Right Wing under Colonel H. C. Brewster left Bellary on the 11th January, 1868, and arrived at Madras on the 24th January, 1868.

The Right Wing embarked on board the Ship "Alnwick Castle" the same day with the following officers :—

Colonel H. C. Brewster.

Captain J. H. Tripp. | Captain E. Bromhead.

Lieutenant G. Alexander. | Lieutenant F. E. Lloyd.

Lieutenant A. A. D. Weigall.

Lieut. and Adjutant G. D. Cookson. Quarter-Master R. Davies.

Surgeon W. A. Thomson.

The Left Wing embarked the same day on board the Steamer "Dacca" with the following Officers :—

Captain and Major J. C. Clarke.

Lieut. E. Austin, Instructor in Musketry.

Lieut. E. R. Bartleet.

Lieut. W. T. Durham.

„ D. C. DeWend.

„ B. Simner.

Ensign H. L. Brett.

| Ensign Geo. Gosselin.

Ensign A. A. R. Logan. | Ensign Egerton.

Assistant-Surgeon H. T. Chapman.

The Ship "Alnwick Castle" was towed across the Bay of Bengal by the "Dacca," and arrived in Rangoon River on the 30th January, 1868. Two companies remained in Madras till the 3rd February, 1868, and left for Rangoon in the Steamship "Rangoon" with the following officers:—

Major and Lieut.-Colonel John Hackett,

Captain W. Franklin.

Ensign W. Gillilen.

The Right Wing companies left Rangoon on the 5th February, 1868, on the Flats "Pegu" and "Setang," and were towed up the Irrawaddy River to Thayetmyoo, and disembarked at that frontier station on the 10th February, 1868.

The Left Wing companies remained in Rangoon till the 13th February, 1868, when they embarked in country boats and proceeded by the Pegu River into the Setang River up to Tonghoo, another frontier post on the borders of the Shan and Kareen States. They arrived in Tonghoo on the 24th Feb., 1868

The Regiment remained in these stations three years, and the health of the men at Tonghoo was very good during this period.

The Right Wing at Thayetmyoo were not so fortunate, for each year they were attacked by cholera in an epidemic form, but more severely in 1870, so much so that the Wing was moved on the 10th September, 1870, across the river Irrawaddy to temporary barracks, built specially for them at Tayawgoon.

In December, 1870, the two wings again met in Rangoon on

leaving Burmah.

The Right Wing left Rangoon on the 14th January, 1871, in the Steam Ship "Asia" for Madras, where they arrived on the 18th January, disembarked on the 19th, and proceeded by rail to camp at Arconum.

The Left Wing left Rangoon on the 21st January, 1871, in the Steam Ship "Himalaya," arrived in Madras on the 27th January, 1871, and joined Head Quarters the same day at Arconum.

The Right Wing left Arconum by rail for Ghootee on the 28th January, and proceeded from thence to Secunderabad, by march, a distance of 234 miles, 2 furlongs, which was performed in 23 stages. They arrived in Secunderabad on the 26th of February, 1871, and occupied the quarters at South Trimulgherry.

During the stay of the Right Wing at Thayetmyoo, it had the misfortune to lose by death Captain E. Bromhead, who died on the 9th January, 1869.

The following officers of the Regiment marched into Secunderabad with the Right Wing :—

Major and Colonel John Hackett.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel C. O'Donoghue.

Captain and Major J. H. Tripp.

Captain T. T. Hodges.		Captain E. R. Bartleet.
Lieut. F. E. Lloyd.		Lieut. J. B. M. Taylor.
„ A. A. Logan.		„ R. B. Giles.
Eusign D. C. McD. McDonald.		Ensign C. W. Gore.
„ F. W. Snell.		„ C. C. Whistler.

Ensign A. W. Proudfoot.

Surgeon W. H. Harris. Paymaster A. Baird.

Quarter-Master R. Davies. Lieut. and Adjutant G. D. Cookson,

The Left Wing proceeded by rail from Arconum to Tum-
boodra on the 11th February, 1871, and marched from thence
to Secunderabad through the same stages as Head Quarters.
They joined Head Quarters at this station on the 5th March,
1871.

The following officers marched in with the Left Wing :—

Major and Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Richardson.

Captain C. T. Caldecott. | Captain W. Franklin.

Captain E. LeBreton Butler.

Lieut. B. Simner, I. of M. | Lieut. H. L. Brett.

„ T. W. Best. | „ G. Gosselin.

Lieut. C. J. E. Rhenius.

Ensign G. L. E. May. | Ensign C. A. Brett.

Ensign H. R. D. Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon S. Popham.

On the 2nd February, 1872, Major and Colonel J. Hackett
was gazetted to the command of the Regiment, *vice* Lieut.-Col.
and Colonel H. C. Brewster, retired on full pay and promoted
to the rank of Major-General; Captain and Col. C. O'Donoghue
obtaining the vacant majority.

Major and Colonel C. O'Donoghue died at Secunderabad on
the 8th May, 1872, after a continuous service of 33 years in
in the Regiment.

On the 18th April, 1873, Lieutenant R. Giles died from the
effects of injuries received from a tiger, while out on a
shooting excursion with a party of brother officers. He was
buried at Purkul, near Wurungal,

APPENDIX.

List of Officers of the 76th Regiment, on the 25th Dec., 1787.

Colonel T. Musgrave		afterwards General and Bart.
Lieut.-Colonel G. Harris.		afterwards Lord Harris.
Majors— <i>vacant</i> .		
Captain Robt. Shaw		
„ Jno. Campbell		
„ Edward Musgrave		
„ Patrick Maxwell		
„ R. M. Dickins	e/	
„ David Markham		
Lieutenant Henry Heron		
„ Jno. Watson		
„ Jas. Robertson		
„ Peter Smith		
„ Chas. Griffiths		
„ Lord Sinclair		
„ Kenneth McKenzie		
„ J. D. Broughton		
„ H. R. Knight	note	
„ Lord Maridville		
„ Geo. Garnier		
„ Hon. A. Wellesley		afterwards Duke of Wellington
Ensign Ronald Cameron		
„ P. Philpot		
„ Geo. Gibbard		
„ Thos. Jones		
„ Gilbert Gardiner		
Chaplin Rev. W. Shaw		
Adjutant Chas Fraser.		
Quarter-Master K. Cameron	D.	

Surgeon Jas. Wightman
 Mate A. Campbell
 „ W. Hartly

*List of Officers, 76th Regiment, in camp at Monsurpett on the
 24th December, 1790. (Those in India only included.)*

Colonel Thos. Musgrave ✓
 Lieut.-Colonel Geo. Harris ✓
 Major Alex. Ross ✓

Captain R. Shaw ✓

„ Jno. Campbell ✓
 „ Edward Musgrave ✓
 „ Patrick Maxwell ✓
 „ David Markham ✓
 „ Jas. Gage ✓
 „ J. Hamilton ✓
 „ C. Madden ✓
 „ Kenneth McRae ✓

Lieutenant J. Watson ✓
 „ J. Robertson ✓
 „ P. Smith ✓
 „ C. Griffiths ✓
 „ K. McKenzie ✓
 „ R. Burson ✓
 „ J. Conyngham ✓
 „ E. North ✓
 „ M. Symes ✓
 „ W. Williams ✓
 „ B. T. Stamford ✓
 „ M. Grant ✓
 „ J. Kennedy ✓

Major-Genl., comd. the Line.
 Mily. Sec. to M. Genl. Medows
 Adj.-Genl., afterwards Lieut.-
 General.

Commanding the Regt., after-
 wards Major-General.

afterwards Major, 76th Regt.
 „ Lt.-Col., 19th Drags.

arrived at Bangalore
 afterwards Lieut.-General Sir
 J. Hamilton.

Adie-de-camp to Ld. Cornwallis
 afterwards Colonel, 76th
 afterwards Lieut.-Colonel 76th

arrived at Seringapatam
 8/
Adie-de-camp to Ld. Cornwallis
 afterwards Lt.-Col., 76th

Lieutenant W. Boyce	afterwards Capt., 76th Regt.
„ E. Brooke	<i>called at Carakelly</i>
„ R. Cameron	
„ P. Philpot	
„ W. Gibbard	
„ J. McGregor	
„ T. Jones	
Ensign G. Lys	
„ B. Moreland	
„ R. Cunningham	
Adjutant Alex. Murray	
Quarter-Master R. Cameron	
Surgeon J. Musgrave	

List of Officers, 76th Regiment, on the 1st January, 1792.

Captain R. Shaw	Commanding the Regiment
„ E. Musgrave	
„ D. Markham	
„ P. Maxwell	
„ J. Gage	
„ J. Hamilton	now Lt.-Genl. Sir J. Hamilton
Lieutenant J. Watson	
„ J. Robertson	
„ C. Griffiths	
„ R. Burton	
„ E. T. Nooth	
„ J. D. Broughton	
„ W. Williams	
„ J. Kennedy	
„ W. Boyce	
„ R. Cameron	
„ P. Philpot	
„ T. Jones	
„ K. McKenzie	

Lieutenant B. Moreland ✓	
„ M. Shaw ✓	afterwards Lieut.-Col., 76th
Ensign R. Cunningham ✓	
„ W. T. Scott ✓	
„ H. Dalrymple ✓	
„ A. Murray ✓	
Adjutant A. Murray ✓	
Quarter-Master R. Cameron ✓	
Surgeon J. Musgrave ✓	

*List of Officers, 76th Regiment, previous to proceeding from
Cawnpore in Campaign of 1803.*

Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Monson ✓	wounded at Allighur
Major K. McRae ✓	afterwards Lieut.-Colonel
Captain W. McLeod ✓	„ Major, wd. at Allighur
„ J. Robertson ✓	„ Major, wd. at Allighur
„ W. Boyce ✓	
„ R. Cameron ✓	killed at Allighur
„ B. Moreland ✓	
„ W. J. Scott ✓	
Lieutenant J. Ritso ✓	killed at Allighur
„ M. B. Fleming ✓	killed at Allighur
„ A. McDonald ✓	afterwards Major, wd. at Delhi
„ W. Meuth ✓	killed at Laswaree
„ H. Corfield ✓	
„ L. Webner ✓	
„ J. Carr ✓	afterwards Major, 76th Regt.
„ J. Browne ✓	
„ B. J. Young ✓	
„ F. W. St. Aubyn ✓	
„ J. Sinclair ✓	wounded at Allighur
„ A. C. Campbell ✓	killed at Allighur
„ J. Watson ✓	
„ H. Samuels ✓	
„ H. Shears ✓	

Ensign T. Hurd ✓	killed at Laswaree
„ A. Fraser ✓	afterwards Major & Bt. Lt.-Col
Adjutant F. W. St. Aubyn ✓	killed at Allighur
Quarter-Master J. Gane ✓	
Surgeon C. Corfield ✓	
Assistant-Surgeon W. Bean ✓	
„ S. Davies ✓	

*List of Officers, 76th Regiment, in camp during the Campaign
against Holkar, 1st November, 1804.*

Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Monson ✓	Comd. 1st. Brigade (died 1807)
Captain W. Boyce ✓	Comd. the Regt. (died 1807.)
„ W. Scott ✓	died of wounds received at Bhurtpore, 20th Feb., 1805
„ H. Corfield ✓	killed at Bhurtpore, 21st Feb., 1805.
„ H. Norford ✓	killed at the battle of Deeg, 13th Nov., 1804.
„ J. Carr ✓	Brigade-Major to Col. Monson, afterwards Major.
„ L. Webner ✓	wounded at Bhurtpore, 9th Jan 1805.
Lieutenant F. G. Watson ✓	
„ H. Shears ✓	
„ A. Fraser ✓	afterwards Major & Bt. Lieut.- Col. (died 1817.)
„ J. W. Glubb ✓	killed at Bhurtpore, 9th Jan., 1805.
„ C. Templeton ✓	killed at Bhurtpore, 21st Feb., 1805.
„ C. Cosgrove ✓	wounded at Bhurtpore, 9th Jan., 1805, afterwards Pay- Master (died 1830.)
„ O. McRae ✓	killed at Bhurtpore 20th Feb., 1805.
„ W. D. Creighton ✓	killed at Bhurtpore, 20th Feb., 1805.

Lieutenant C. M. Bland ✓	killed at Bhurtpore, 20th Feb., 1805.
Ensign W. Bampton ✓	wounded severely at Deeg 13th Nov., 1804, afterwards Major, 76 Regt. & half-pay
Adjutant E. Marston ✓	afterwards Capt, wounded at Bhurtpore 21st Feb., 1805
Quarter-Master R. W. Hopkins ✓	wd. at Bhurtpore, 21st Feb., 1805.
Assistant-Surgeon W. Bean ✓	wd. at Shah Bourj, 23rd Dec., 1804.

The following Officers joined while the Regiment was before Bhurtpore, 21st February, 1805.

Captain J. M. Sinclair ✓	wd. at Bhurtpore, 21st Feb., 1805.
Lieutenant H. Bright ✓	wd. at Bhurtpore, 20th Feb., 1805.
„ J. McRae ✓	wd. at Bhurtpore, 20th Feb., 1805.
„ R. H. Hamilton ✓	afterwards Capt., 76th Regt.
Surgeon Corfield ✓	

List of Officers who served with the Regiment in the campaign in Spain, 1808—1809.

Lieut.-Colonel Symes ✓	died on passage home, 1809
Major J. Covell ✓	retired in 1810 (Barrack-Mast.)
„ A. Fraser ✓	afterwards Bt. Lt.-Col. (d. 1817)
Captain J. Carr ✓	retired Major in 1810
„ J. Skerrett ✓	afterwards Major 76th and Lt.-Col., 55th, sold out
„ John Young ✓	afterwards Staff Capt., Isle of Wight, & Adj. Hants Militia
„ John Rankin ✓	sold out 1819
„ T. Villett ✓	afterwards Major 76th, & Lt.-Col., unattached
„ J. Gaff ✓	afterwards Major, unattached
„ H. Powell ✓	Brevet Major

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain John Purchas	killed at Plattsburg, 1814
„ R. B. Coles	Major 76th and Lt.-Col. h. p.
Lieutenant McLeod	died from effects of campaign
„ W. Bampton	Major, half-pay
„ R. H. Hamilton	sold out as Capt., 1824
„ A. Toviens	sold out as Capt., 1823
„ J. Fraser	Captain, half-pay
„ C. Hatchell	sold out as Capt., 1825
„ R. M. Maypowder	exchanged to 8th Drag.
„ T. Dillon	promoted to Capt. in 49th Regt
„ N. Mackay	Lieutenant on half-pay
„ E. Bayley	afterwards Rev. E. Bayley
„ J. Templeton	sold out
„ G. Hatch	Lieutenant on half-pay
„ E. Wakefield	died in France, 1814
„ G. Ogilvie	Captain on half-pay
„ J. Bullevant	retired
„ E. Hetherington	sold out as Captain, 1829
„ F. Austin	Captain on half-pay
„ F. Clarke	Major 76th, afterwards Lieut.- Col., died in the W. Indies, and buried at Barbadoes.
„ J. Vaughan	died at Portsmouth 1809
Ensign E. R. Stevenson	Major 76th, sold out
„ C. Broughton	retired
„ R. T. Clearey	Lieutenant half-pay
Paymaster W. Cosgrove	
Adjutant B. Booth	afterwards Capt. & Town Major of Montreal
Quarter-Master R. W. Hopkins	afterwards Lieutenant
Surgeon L. D'Arcy	retired
Assistant-Surgeon S. Davies	

List of Officers, 76th Regiment.—Army List, June 1809.

Colonel T. Musgrave, Bd. Genl. | 12th October, 1787

Lieut.-Colonel M. Shawe | 2nd February, 1809

Major J. Covell	27th August 1807
„ A. Fraser	8th September 1808
Captain A. McDonald	4th September 1803
„ J. Carr	14th September 1804
„ J. Skerrett	26th June 1803
„ J. Young	7th June 1805
„ J. Rankin	16th July 1807
„ T. Villett	27th August 1807
„ J. Gaff	26th November 1807
„ H. Powell	27th November 1806
„ J. Purchas	16th June 1808
„ R. B. Coles	8th September 1808
Lieutenant W. Bampton	13th November 1804
„ R. H. Hamilton	9th January 1805
„ A. Toviens	21st January 1805
„ J. Fraser	5th March 1805
„ C. Hatchell	7th March 1805
„ R. Maypowder	25th October 1804
„ T. Dillon	15th December 1800
„ N. Mackay	27th February 1806
„ E. Bayley	26th August 1807
„ G. Hatch	25th September 1807
„ E. Wakefield	4th November 1807
„ G. Ogilvie	5th November 1807
„ J. Bullevant	26th November 1807
„ W. Skelton	16th March 1808
„ E. Hetherington	17th March 1808
„ F. Austin	16th June 1808
„ J. Clarke	27th March 1808
„ P. Coultman	1st September 1808
„ E. R. Stevenson	16th March 1809
„ J. Gould	22nd March 1809
„ R. S. Cleary	23rd March 1809
„ B. Booth	10th May 1809
„ J. Faincombe	11th May 1809
Ensign J. H. Platt	3rd March 1808
„ R. Parker	10th November 1808

„ C. Daniel	17th November 1808
„ J. K. Lamb	23rd February 1809
„ R. W. Hopkins	23rd March 1809
„ S. Burrows	6th April 1809
„ E. E. Benson	12th April 1809
„ C. Sache	20th April 1809
„ J. Paxton	9th April 1809
Paymaster W. Cosgrove	20th November 1806
Adjutant B. Booth	20th June 1808
Quarter-Master Leslie	6th April 1809
Surgeon L. D'Arcy	13th October 1806
Assistant-Surgeon A. Fraser	22nd December 1808

Return of Officers, 76th Reg., who served in Zealand in 1809.

Lieut.-Colonel Shaw	sold out
Major J. Covell	
„ A. Fraser	
Captain J. Carr	
„ J. Skerrett	
„ J. Young	
„ J. Rankin	
„ T. Villett	
„ J. Gaff	
„ H. Powell	
„ J. Purchas	killed at Plattsgurg, U. S. of A.
„ R. Coles	
„ W. Bampton	
Lieutenant R. Hamilton	
„ A. Toviens	
„ J. Fraser	
„ C. Hatchell	
„ R. Maypowder	
„ E. Bayley	
„ N. Mackay	wd. at Plattsburg, U. S. of A.
„ G. Hatch	
„ E. Wakefield	
„ G. Ogilvie	

Lieutenant J. Bullevant	
„ E. Hetherington	
„ W. Shelton	Lieutenant half-pay
„ F. Austin	
„ J. Clarke	
„ E. R. Stevenson	
„ R. S. Cleary	
„ J. Gould	Captain 98th Regt.
„ R. Parker	
„ J. Faincombe	
„ C. Daniel	
Ensign T. K. Lamb	retired
„ C. Sache	Lieutenant on half-pay
„ R. W. Hopkins	
„ T. Burrows	retired
„ E. Benson	
„ F. Andrews	promoted
„ W. B. Morgan	retired
„ J. Vesey	Lieutenant on half-pay
„ R. F. Fellows	promoted
Paymaster W. Cosgrove	
Adjutant R. Booth	
Quarter-Master J. Leslie	
Surgeon L. D'Arcy	
Assistant-Surgeon A. Fraser	Surgeon, 28th Regt.

List of Officers, 76th Regiment, who landed at Passage on the 16th August, 1813.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Wardlaw	afterwards Major-General
Major A. Fraser	Brevet Lieut.-Col. (died 1817)
Captain J. Carr	retired 1814
„ J. Skerrett	afterwards Lt.-Col., 55th.
„ J. Rankin	sold out
„ J. Villett	sold out, Lt.-Col., unattached
„ J. Gaff	Do. do. do.
„ H. Powell	afterwards Bt. Major, sold out
„ J. Purchas	killed at Plattsburg, 1814

Captain R. B. Coles	afterwards Lieut.-Col. half-pay
„ E. Wakefield	died in France, 23rd Jan., 1814
Lieutenant R. H. Hamilton	afterwards Capt. 76th, sold out
„ J. Fraser	afterwards Capt. half-pay
„ C. Hatchell	sold out as Captain
„ G. Hatch	
„ G. Ogilvie	
„ W. Shelton	
„ E. Hetherington	
„ F. Austin	
„ J. Clarke	
„ E. R. Stevenson	
„ J. Gould	
„ R. S. Cleary	
„ J. Faincombe	
„ C. Daniel	
„ C. H. Sache	
„ J. Vesey	
„ N. T. Scott	sold out half-pay
Ensign A. Carnaby	Lieutenant on half-pay
„ W. Grimshaw	

