

The 89th "Princess Victoria's" Regiment.

The Following Particulars of the 89th Regiment are taken from an Historical Record of the Regiment. Published in 1888.

The 89th "Princess Victoria's" Regiment was raised in Ireland in the year 1793, for service in consequence of the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War and saw service in Holland in 1794, under the Duke of York, in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, at the capture of Malta in 1800, and greatly distinguished itself in the campaign in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercombe in 1801. After minor services in Ireland, South America and the Cape, the Regiment again won renown in Madras, Java and Sumatra for which it received special mention in the despatches of the Commander in Chief.

In 1803, when Napoleon was meditating the invasion of England, a 2nd Battalion was added to the 89th, this Battalion appears to have been employed chiefly on home service until the breaking out of the war with the United States in 1812, when it was embarked for North America and arrived at Halifax on 13th October, of that year, where it remained in garrison until the spring of 1813 and embarked for Quebec on 19th of May. Arriving at Quebec on the 5th June, the regiment was immediately landed and pushed on to the scene of hostilities in the Upper Province, marching the 400 miles to Kingston in nineteen days. Here the Light Company was detached for service under Major-General De Rottenberg, at that time encamped near Fort George, where the enemy had retired after the affair at Stoney Creek. This company had several severe engagements with the enemy and particularly

distinguished itself at Black Rock on 30th December and at the River Thames on the 4th March, following.

Chrysler's Farm, November 11th, 1813. —Lieut.-Col. Morrison with the remaining companies of the 89th were detained at Kingston to assist in its defence from an expected attack in force by General Wilkinson, supported by a powerful squadron under Commodore Chauncey. About 1st Nov. Gen'l Wilkinson embarked his force and dropped down the St. Lawrence with a view of capturing Montreal. Col. Morrison with detachments of the 89th and 49th, and two 6-pounders was ordered to act as a corps of observation, and if possible to harrass the rear of Gen'l Wilkinson's army; receiving a reinforcement of militia and one gun while en route, he landed his force of 800 men at Point Iroquois, and advancing rapidly came up with a division of the enemy consisting of two brigades of infantry and a regiment of cavalry—between 3,000 and 4,000 men, with six field pieces—at Chrysler's Farm. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers Col. Morrison engaged the enemy, and after a hotly contested fight, drove him from the field in confusion. With a force now reduced to about 620 rank and file Col. Morrison again pressed forward in pursuit. Gen'l Wilkinson did not await his coming, but on the morning of the 13th crossed the river with his whole force and retired within his own territory, and in February destroyed his camp and abandoned the expedition.