

when the Sepoy mutiny broke out. The army had hardly filled its depleted ranks, and the militia battalions of Britain were being called into service, when Canada again voiced her loyal devotion to the Queen and Empire, by the offer of volunteers, for service in India, and the home authorities gratefully responded to the popular feeling, and permission was given for the formation of a colonial regiment to be enrolled in the regular army for service abroad as "The Prince of Wales" 100th Royal Canadian Regiment."

No less than five British regiments had previously borne this regimental number. The first was the 100th Regiment which was raised in 1760, served in the West Indies, and was disbanded at the peace of 1763. Another 100th was raised in England in 1780, for service in India, was associated with the Seaforth Highlanders, in a naval engagement with the French squadron at Porto Praya Bay, Cape Verde Islands, and disbanded on the declaration of peace 1785. It was raised again, in 1794, as the 100th Gordon Highlanders, by the celebrated beauty, the Duchess of Gordon, who enlisted eight hundred men in four weeks, and is said to have offered to each recruit the privilege of a kiss from her lips, in lieu of the usual shilling. The number of this famous regiment was subsequently changed to the 92nd. Formed again in 1805, the 100th (Prince Regent's County of Dublin) was ordered to Canada, and rendered gallant service at Niagara in the war of 1812-14. This regiment was disbanded in 1818, and some of the descendants of its men took service in the new 100th of 1858.

The sixth to bear this number was the subject of this sketch—our own Canadian corps, the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment—and was the first regiment raised by the colonies for general service abroad. True, there had been notable colonial regiments in existence before this—the Glengarry Fencibles of Canada, who had borne a distinguished part in the war of 1812-14, the Ceylon Rifles, the Newfoundland

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