

infantry that he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 82nd Regiment. When peace was restored he spent much time in France and Germany studying foreign systems of tactics and drill, and became such a recognized authority on these matters that he was frequently consulted by Sir David Dundas, while preparing his famous manual known as the "Eighteen Manceuvres," which was first adopted in Craig's own regiment, the 16th Foot. He acted as Adjutant-General of the Duke of York's army during its inglorious campaign in the Netherlands in 1794. In the following year he became a major-general, and commanded the small land force which invaded the Dutch Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, won the battle of Muysenburg and drove the enemy into their entrenched camp, which they surrendered on the arrival of the British reinforcements. In recognition of these services he was knighted and placed in command of the Benares District in India. While there, he was designated for the command of an expedition against the Philippine Islands, which was not carried into effect. When selected as commander of the picked force destined for special service in the Mediterranean in 1805, he was universally considered as one of the ablest generals in the British army, and his conduct while in Sicily and Naples was uniformly characterized by coolness, firmness and judgment, but he was compelled to return to England by ill health about a year later, and had not since been actively employed.

In person, he was short, but so remarkably broad-shouldered and muscular that a friend aptly described him as "a pocket Hercules." His face was remarkably white and his regular clear-cut features seemed carved in ivory, illuminated, however, by large lustrous dark eyes. Habituated to command by more than forty years of military life, his manner was curt, peremptory and rather pompous. Highly esteemed and respected by those who knew him well, he lacked the faculty of winning wide popularity, and his political views and acts judged by the standard of to-day unquestionably seem illiberal and autocratic.¹ His familiarity with the French language and personal knowledge of Canada and its people were considered additional qualifications for the post, but unhappily he was then suffering from a painful disease which rendered him peevish and irritable, and often incapacitated him from the transaction of business altogether. In the conduct of public affairs, he was so thoroughly conscientious and painstaking that he never affixed his signature to any important despatch or other document that he had not drawn up or corrected with his own hand.²

¹ Bunbury. Some passages in the War with France, p. 182. Boothby. Under England's Flag, pages 3-8.

² Ryland to Lord Liverpool, 19th August, 1812.