

TROOPS STATIONED IN LONDON SOME MILITARY HISTORY

An Interesting Paper Read by Mr. Thomas Champion, of Toronto.
Before the London and Middlesex Historical Society
the Other Evening.

The following is the interesting paper read by Mr. Thomas Champion, military editor of the Toronto Telegram, before the London and Middlesex Historical Society the other evening:

It is now rather hard to believe, but it is true, nevertheless, that less than forty years ago London, now so wholly given over to the pursuit of peaceful undertakings, was one of the most important military stations in Canada. West, now known as the Province of Ontario.

It was in the year 1835, just before the outbreak of the rebellion of the following year, that it was decided by the Imperial Government that it was important that there should be a military post in the province further west than Toronto, and that London was, all things being taken into consideration, the most suitable place. Hamilton was too near Toronto, Brantford was too small a place, while Windsor was too far off, and not sufficiently easy of access. So the authorities decided upon London.

First Troops.
The first troops sent to London consisted of a battery of Royal Artillery and a regiment of the line, or what passed for a regiment in those days, some 400 infantrymen.

It is wholly unnecessary to say anything more respecting the Royal Artillery than this, that one arm or other of this branch of the service has, obviously, taken part in every campaign, so it would be useless to attempt to specialize respecting any particular unit. From first to last, the records of the Royal Artillery have been one of distinction, and it may fitly be said to share the honors of all other regiments.

The first infantry regiment stationed in London was one of the most famous in the British army, the Third-second Cornwall Regiment, remaining under that designation until 1858, when, in recognition of their devotion and heroism, during the siege of Lucknow, in the terrible days of the Indian mutiny, they were given an additional title, becoming the Third-second Regiment, Cornwall Light Infantry.

The regiment retained that title until 1881, when on the adoption of the territorial system throughout the British army, they were linked with the Forty-sixth Regiment, and became the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the old Forty-second being the first battalion of that corps, and the Forty-sixth the second.

Though so far as I know the Forty-sixth Regiment never served in Canada, yet they did yeoman service during the American war of independence, and as they are now allied to the Third-second Regiment, and had, like it, a distinguished reputation, I think the anecdote which I am about to tell will not be entirely out of place.

American War.
During the American war of independence, the light company of the Forty-sixth Regiment, with others from other corps, were brigaded as the light battalion. The insurgent colonists in arms were so harassed by this light brigade that they threw no quarter. In derision of this threat, and so to prevent mistakes, the light battalion dyed their feathers red, the Forty-sixth Regiment being now the only one of all the regiments of the line who furnished the color for it, which retains the distinction.

A turreted archway commemorating the defence of Lucknow, with two feathers rising from it, both borne on the regimental color of the present Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, recall these two famous incidents in the history of both battalions of the regiment.

When the Third-second Regiment was first stationed in London, Lieut. Col. the Hon. John Maitland was in command of the corps, the majors being Thomas Henry Wingfield and John Palk. Among the captains was Frederick Markham, and John Eardly Wilmot. Ingils was an ensign, he having entered the service on Aug. 2, 1833.

The first named of these two officers, Capt. Markham, served in the rebellion in Canada in 1837-38, being severely wounded at the action of St. Denis, in Lower Canada, in 1838. Afterwards, during the Punjab campaign in India in 1848-49, Lieut. Col. Markham, as he had then become, commanded his regiment, was present at the action of Soorajkoonh in 1848, and at the capture of Mooltan and Goojerat in the following year, receiving on the conclusion of peace with the insurgent tribes, the medal for his campaign, with three clasps, and created C.B.

During the period Capt. Markham was quartered in London he made himself exceedingly popular with everyone. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, very fond of horses, and a splendid shot. Until a few years ago there were some few people both in London and Toronto who remembered the gallant officer, and were able to re-

late many anecdotes respecting him, chiefly connected with his favorite pastime of riding and driving.

Famous Soldier.
Ensign Ingils afterwards became one of the most famous soldiers of the last century. He was a native Canadian, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1815, and was a grandson of Dr. Charles Ingils, the first bishop of Nova Scotia. Like his distinguished comrade, Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, he also served throughout the Punjab campaign. During the awful period when the city was waiting for relief, with the rebels at their very gates, no one knowing when they might succeed in effecting the capture of the place, the gallant Ingils maintained his composure. He, by his cheerful and sustaining spirit, was the comfort of the women and children, and there were many of them, his own wife being one of the number, who were shut up in the residency. He was constantly among the men of his command, all of whom were inspired through his splendid example of unselfish devotion to duty, to bear their own part unflinchingly, and it was required of them, to die with their faces to the enemy, before they would give up their trust.

For three months this state of things continued; when the night fell, the walls of Lucknow, the place was saved. Further reference to the events of the Indian Mutiny would be out of place, as I am simply speaking of a man who once lived in your midst. Ingils received the honor of knighthood for his services during the Indian Mutiny, was promoted major-general, subsequently becoming lieutenant-governor, and dying while Governor of Malta, in 1863. Lady Ingils survived her husband for nearly forty years, leaving a comparatively short time since.

A Famous Regiment.
Another famous regiment quartered in London from about 1850 until 1853 was the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a corps which at the present time bears no less than twenty-nine "honors" in its colors.

This corps was raised in 1688 and was at first known as Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot, it not being until 1714, 26 years later, that it had its title changed to that of "The Prince of Wales' Own Royal Fusiliers," in honor of the great-grandfather of our present King.

Whether this title was rather too cumbersome or not history does not say, but the reason it was changed was probably the last, for thirteen years later, in 1727, the first portion of it was dropped, the corps from the latter date to the present being known as The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The regiment was raised in Wales, its uniform from the first being scarlet with blue facings.

It had a wonderful record of war services, it being first engaged in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when the men had scarcely got beyond the stage of recruit. It served through Marlborough's campaign, being present at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet.

In 1759, it was present at the Battle of Minden, greatly distinguishing itself on that occasion.

The regiment was in the field during the whole of the American Revolutionary War, being one of those present at the first engagement at Lexington.

It took part in the Egyptian campaign, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and later still, in 1807, it was at the capture of Copenhagen. In the following year it was ordered to the Peninsula, where it remained until 1814.

The gallant Welsh Fusiliers were present at the famous battle of Corunna, with its sad memories of the death of Sir John Moore. Later fought at Albuera, the Siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Bruges and Vittoria.

Again they were at San Sebastian, and also took part in the deadly conflicts in the Pyrenees, including Neville, Orthes and Toulouse.

When peace was concluded and Napoleon was banished in 1814, to the Isle of Elba, the 23rd returned to England, but a year later saw them again in the field under Wellington in Belgium, forming part of the army arrayed against the forces of Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba. The regiment was present at Quatre Bras and at the crowning victory of Waterloo.

marched on Paris and were there during the British occupation.
For nearly forty years after this the 23rd saw no active service, but it was from London, the Forest City, that they left for the eastern campaign of 1854-56, in which they covered themselves with glory.

While the 23rd Regiment was in London a terrible circumstance took place in connection with a draft from Kingston, which was proceeding to London.

Accident on Lake Erie.
A lady, resident near the scene of the disaster, which took place in 1850, thus describes it in a letter to a Toronto relative, which letter, until very lately, was in my own possession:

"The dispatch steamer, on her way to Buffalo, ran into the Commerce propeller, bound for Port Stanley with a detachment of the 23rd Regiment on board. She sank in fifteen minutes, and forty men, women and children were lost.

"The assistant surgeon had left a wife and child in Kingston. He was lost. The other three officers were saved, but lost everything they had. One of them said he had just drawn three months' pay in advance. Henry went to see them today. They were all taken on board the Mines (the Government steamer). We just saw them leaving in the Earl Cathcart. An ensign (Sir Henry Chamberlain) and a few men are to remain here to attend to the melancholy duty of burying any of the poor fellows whose bodies may be washed on shore. They are bound for London. The regimental plate, wine, stores, etc., are all lost, and a very large sum of money. About 70 men are saved. The most of them were without clothes. They have been partly supplied from Dunville and this neighborhood, and we all sent them all the bedding and blankets we could spare. A poor little fellow, son of the commissary in Montreal, was going up with them for a pleasure trip and he was lost. You may suppose it banished everything else from our minds."

Lieut. Col. Cruteley was in command of the Twenty-third when they were stationed in London, Major Chester the next officer in seniority.

Among the subalterns was Lieut. Frederick Sayer, a young man who rendered himself exceedingly popular with everyone.

He was a famous athlete, conspicuous for his powers as a pedestrian and runner. He was one of the first men of his regiment who was wounded at the battle of the Alma. Sir John Astley, in his interesting "Fifty Years of My Life," thus refers to Sayer:

"Poor Fred Sayer, of the Twenty-third, the man I ran at Slough, has got a bad shot wound in his ankle. When I entered his ward he said to me: 'It's all over with the running now, mate, and, true enough, for he has got a terrible foot, and it don't look like carrying a spike shoe any more. A thousand pities, for he was real plimble.'"

Capt. Sayer retired from the army owing to his wound, and afterwards became police magistrate of Gibraltar.

It has been impossible for me to deal with the whole of the regiments or detachments who were stationed in London from 1837 until the commencement of the Crimean war, but I have taken two of the most prominent of them, whom all Londoners will feel proud that their city has had some connection with.

Royal Canadian Rifles.
Before concluding my remarks, I must refer to the Royal Canadian Rifles, a colonial corps formed for service in Canada in 1840, after the suppression of the rebellion in 1837-38, in both Upper and Lower Canada.

Gradually, as matters assumed their normal condition in Canada, and the militia were sent to their homes and the night guard dismissed, but permanent military force was deemed by the Imperial Government a necessity, for we find in the Globe of Oct. 10, 1840, the following paragraph:

"It is said that a provincial regiment is to be raised in Canada, to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, to be commanded by the governor as colonel, and to be composed of men who have spent fifteen years in the regular service. They are to be enlisted for twenty years, and to be allowed to work as artificers and laborers when not otherwise employed."

Organizing the Regiment.
On March 22 following there is a much longer notice, copied from the Montreal Herald, giving full particulars of the scheme. It runs thus:

"Some months ago we mentioned that it was in contemplation by the Government to raise a volunteer battalion in Canada, to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, composed of soldiers of the line who have served fifteen years. This regiment is to be stationed on the frontier, and from the enlistment of soldiers, as well as on highly favorable terms, there will be little chance of any desertions taking place, while the corps may be depended upon as an efficient body."

"The pay is to be the same as that of the Foot Guards, and the men are to be allowed to do agricultural labor and handicraft, when not engaged on military duties. A general order to this effect was issued by his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, commander of the forces, on the 4th inst. We hope the veteran adjutants who served in the volunteer battalions will not be forgotten by his excellency in bestowing commissions in the Royal Canadian Regiment."

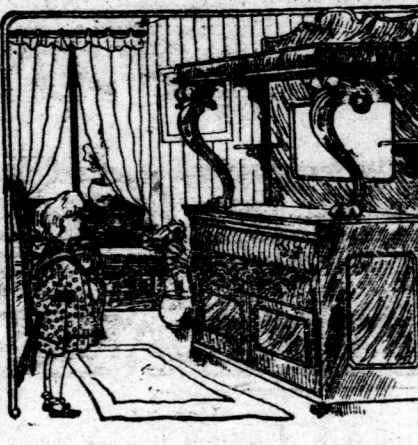
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date is married or unmarried, and the number of children.

The Officers.
This was the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment which, its day of usefulness having passed away, was finally disbanded about 25 years since. Among its officers in its 30 years of existence were several well-known men. One of these was Col. Muter, who had served in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Talavera; also during the war of 1812, when he was present at the attack upon New Orleans. One Lieut. and Adj. McDonnell was also a well-known man. He had been an active officer of the Canadian militia during the rebellion. Capt. John Clarke was another of its officers, having exchanged into it from the One Hundredth Regiment. Hillier Givins, a grandson of Col. Givins, the Indian commissioner, also held a lieutenant's commission therein. It possessed a splendid band. One of its masters, Mr. Harkness, was killed in the calamitous Desjardins Canal accident. It is almost needless to add that a regiment this corps never saw a shot fired in anger, yet its members had served in all quarters of the globe, and at one time more than four-fifths of them were medals for war services. The Royal Canadian accident. It is almost needless to add that a regiment this corps never saw a shot fired in anger, yet its members had served in all quarters of the globe, and at one time more than four-fifths of them were medals for war services.

SHOT A POLICEMAN.
Pittsburg, Oct. 23. — City Detective Clyde Edeburn, early today shot and almost instantly killed Policeman Thomas Farrell, whom, it is said, he mistook for a highwayman, although the police department refuses to give out any details of the tragedy.

The officers were stationed on the north side, and Farrell, it is said, had arrested a bartender on Melrose avenue, and his prisoner was fighting him when Edeburn appeared. Farrell fired several shots just then, and Edeburn fired when he reached the pair. Farrell was in plain clothes.

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Golfers are beginning to complain that the return of popularity of tennis is putting them out of business in some of the more fashionable summer resorts. At Newport, it is said, golf has gone so far out of favor that tennis courts are being laid out on the old golf grounds.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

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Arrive from the east — *8:40 a.m. 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m. *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west — *12:09 a.m. *4:45 a.m., *11:58 a.m., 1:10 p.m. *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east — *12:14 a.m. *2:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).
The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.
Depart for the west — *8:50 a.m. 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m. 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.
The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive — 10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.
Depart — 6:35 a.m., *11:37 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive — *3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart — 6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:55 p.m., 8:10 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive — 10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart — 8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run only except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive — From the east *11:30 a.m. *8 p.m., *10:20 p.m. From the west — *4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *9:20 p.m.
Depart — For the east — *4:40 a.m. *8:28 a.m., *8:28 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run only except Sunday. *From Chatham only. **Runs only to Chatham.

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Arrive — 6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart — 7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.
*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart — 5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive — *3:45 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.
*To and from Walkerville without change. Trains not *starred to Port Stanley.

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